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General

U.S. Action in Panama Condemned in UN, Press

UN Delegate Censures Invasion

OW0202070890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0649 GMT 2 Feb 90

[Text] Geneva, February 1 (XINHUA)—National self-determination was a vital basic right and must be respected, a Chinese deputy told the 46th session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission here today.

Zhan Daode, deputy representative of the Chinese permanent mission to the United Nations office at Geneva, said that it was an integral part of the human rights concept in the world.

"It constitutes the basis and prerequisite for the realization and enjoyment of other human rights and fundamental freedoms," he said.

"Moreover," Zhao said, "the major part of the right to national self-determination lies in the winning and safeguarding of national independence and the liberation of the people."

Therefore, any interference in a country's internal affairs either by political pressure, economic sanctions or by resorting to force of arms would be a gross violation of the U.N. Charter and the principle of national self-determination, he said.

The Chinese Government has always stood for handling relations between countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, Zhao said.

"We were shocked at the large-scale armed invasion and military occupation of Panama by the United States not long ago," he said, "and we condemn this act."

The Chinese delegation called upon the United States to immediately end its aggression and to withdraw unconditionally all its troops from Panama and to respect the independence and sovereignty of that country.

'U.S. Power Politics' Criticized

HK060401290 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service
in Chinese 0530 GMT 6 Jan 90

[Report: "LIAOWANG Article: Another Revelation of the U.S. Power Politics"—XINHUA Headline]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA)—Issue No. 2 of LIAOWANG to be published on 6 January carries a signed article by Wang Shubo entitled "Another Revelation of the U.S. Power Politics."

The article says: Recently the United States has accused this country of violating "human rights," or criticized that country for lack of "democracy." It considers itself to be a dignified guardian of democracy and human rights. However, of late it has pursued power politics and

sent troops to occupy Panama. This has again fully revealed its true feature of completely disregarding human rights and democracy.

The article continues: We believe that the United States, which is flaunting the banner of "defending human rights," has not forgotten that the most important right of mankind is the right of existence, and that the most important right of a country is the right of self-determination. When the U.S. troops are wantonly slaughtering and trampling upon the Panamanian people, where are human rights? Where are the rights of nations?

The article points out: To invade Panama, the United States must find the so-called reasons to justify its action. The first reason is to defend democracy in Panama. The norm which is internationally recognized is that people in various countries have the freedom of choosing their own systems, and other countries have no rights to interfere in the choice. After the invasion of the U.S. troops, when the Panamanians go out to the street, they have to hoist a piece of white cloth to prevent the U.S. troops from shooting at them. Is there any democracy under the bayonets of the aggressors?

The second reason is self-defense. Panama is a small nation with only 2 million people or so. It has never sent a single soldier to the United States. It is absolutely impossible for the country to attack the United States. The United States mentioned that on 16 December 1989, a U.S. officer was shot dead by Panamanian servicemen in a clash. This absolutely cannot constitute a reason for the United States to send troops to the country regardless of the rights and wrongs of the matter. Even the U.S. military authorities have admitted that the combat operational plans have been discussed for several months, and military exercise was once carried out in this regard. It is obvious that invasion of Panama has long been premeditated. Invading Panama on grounds of the death of a U.S. serviceman is nothing but a act of bullying the weak.

The third reason is to arrest Noriega and bring him to justice. For the moment, we refrain from making any comments on Noriega's crimes. But one point is certain: Even though Noriega has committed crimes, the case must, first of all, be handled in Panama. Even though Noriega has harmed the U.S. interests, and the United States wants to charge him, the problem can only be solved through proper channels. This can never constitute a reason for sending troops to his country. Among some 5 billion people in the world, there are some who have violated the laws of other countries. If the countries concerned send troops to other countries because of this reason to arrest people whom they think must be tried, will there be any peace and tranquility in the world?

The fourth reason is to protect the integrity of the treaty of the Panama Canal. This has somewhat touched upon the essence of the matter. However, the United States has turned things upside down. It is the United States

itself, but absolutely not Panama, which has undermined the treaty. Over the past several decades, Panama has been frequently plundered and bullied by the United States. Through long-term struggle of the Panamanian people, a new canal treaty was signed in 1977, which stipulates that the sovereignty over the canal will be returned to Panama in 2000. It was not easy for Panama to gain the new treaty. Naturally, it values it particularly. It is eagerly looking forward to implementing the new canal treaty faithfully. However, the United States has felt differently. The signing of the new treaty has completely upset the United States. It is trying by every possible means to retain its interest in the Canal and the Canal Zone. This is the true motive of its invasion in Panama.

The article pointed out: After the invasion of the U.S. troops, an American leader said: "Everything has been done well except the death of some Americans." It is obvious that he is pleased with the invasion of Panama. Actually, the invasion of Panama is another moral defeat for the United States. Furthermore, the United States has again planted a number of seeds in Panama of opposing itself.

Article Attacks Policy

HK0202015190 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 5, 29 Jan 90 p 27

[Article by Shen An (3088 1344): "An Unjust Cause Finds Little Support"]

[Text] The U.S. intrusion into Panama and its hegemonism in making a show of force in the Caribbean has utterly isolated the U.S. Government in Latin America and has made its relations with Latin American nations drop to their lowest point.

A month has passed since the United States outrageously invaded and occupied Panama with its troops. The ruthless aggression has inflicted an unprecedented calamity on the tiny Latin American nation with a population of 2 million. The Panamanian Government has estimated a loss of about \$10 billion to the nation. It has also been revealed that U.S. troops killed more than 600 Panamanian soldiers and civilians and illegally arrested over 5,000 people. Several tens of thousands of civilians were forced to leave home and wander about as refugees. What is more, U.S. troops invading Panama also sent tanks and armored vehicles to besiege the embassies of Cuba, Nicaragua, Libya, and the Vatican in Panama; unlawfully broke into and searched the embassies and residences of the envoys of some countries on many occasions; and wantonly detained the diplomats of the Cuban Embassy. In defiance of the rights of journalists, the U.S. invaders also shot a Spanish reporter dead and illegally searched the press, financial, and commercial offices of some countries in Panama. Such hegemonism of unrestrained infringement upon the Vienna International Foreign Affairs Convention, breaching diplomatic privilege, ignoring the elementary requirements of international law, and wantonly trampling on

the sovereignty of other countries is really quite rare in the modern history of international relations.

Nevertheless, one trouble followed another. Just when the United States flatly refused to withdraw its troops from Panama, despite the strong opposition of some relevant Latin American countries, it sent its aircraft carrier "Kennedy," its nuclear-propelled cruiser "Virginia," and two warships to the coastal areas of Colombia on 4 January for what was described as a military maneuver of "intercepting vessels and aircrafts carrying drugs," in an attempt to blockade the territorial waters and air space of the sovereign state of Colombia. Such a deployment of troops to front of the gates of a sovereign state and fighting drug trafficking in name and posing a threat in reality was an out-and-out act of power politics and pure gunboat diplomacy characteristic of the strong bullying the weak and big nations bullying small ones.

The aforementioned U.S. aggression was opposed and censured by the governments and political parties of most Latin American nations and different international organizations. The Bush administration thought that it would be supported by some Latin American countries in its action of sending its troops to Panama under the pretext of "protecting the safety of Americans," "helping Panama develop democracy" and arresting the ring-leader of drug trafficking," and in its operation of deploying its troops in the Caribbean under the pretense of cooperation in fighting drug trafficking. On the very day of the intrusion of U.S. troops into Panama, President Bush personally rang up the presidents of some major Latin American nations like Mexico to "explain" the U.S. just move; and he also dispatched his senior envoy to Colombia before the U.S. "fleet of warships for fighting drug trafficking" set sail for Colombia. However, he never expected that his smug calculations would be upset. The United States was strongly opposed and criticized by almost all of the Latin American nations, and the envoy who went to canvas Colombia found the door slammed in his face. Moreover, most Latin American nations viewed the aggression on Panama by the United States as an aggression against all of Latin America and the threat posed to Colombia as one posed on all of Latin America. N. Castro, vice president of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties, pointed out sharply: The situation in Panama is an issue that concerns the security and sovereignty of all of Latin America because the aggression against Panama by U.S. troops is a "way" to U.S. control over the region. Peruvian President Alan Garcia said: U.S. aggression "is a humiliation to Latin America and will severely harm U.S. relations with Latin America." Amid the wave of endless protests, a very dramatic event took place at a meeting of the Organization of American States held from 21 to 22 December 1989. The U.S. Government was the accused and became a target of public criticism. The session of 22 December adopted a resolution censuring U.S. aggression against Panama and calling for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from the

country, with 20 votes in favor, 6 abstentions, and 1 against (from the United States). This was the first resolution against the United States passed by the organization since its founding in 1980. The Rio de Janeiro Group, which consists of seven big Latin American nations including Mexico, issued a statement on 29 December 1989 charging the United States with the wanton trampling of the Vienna International Foreign Affairs Convention and its act of seriously breaching diplomatic privileges. After the U.S. decision to send a fleet of warships to the Caribbean was proclaimed, the news produced fierce reactions in Latin American nations. Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa, a presidential candidate of the Colombian Patriotic Union, made a statement noting that this "was a prelude to an invasion." In the face of power politics, the Colombian Government did not give the slightest impression of weakness, but gave tit for tat. The Barco administration of Colombia sternly warned the U.S. Government that without the permission of the Colombian Government, no U.S. warships were allowed to berth in the coastal areas of Colombia, and at the same time, ordered the Colombian Navy and Air Force to maintain ceaseless sea and air patrols in an effort to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state at all times. Venezuela also declined to participate in the aforementioned military maneuver of combating drug trafficking proposed by the United States. Faced with such passivity and an embarrassing situation, the U.S. Government was forced to call back its "fleet of warships fighting drug trafficking activities" on 9 January and declared the cancellation of the military maneuver.

The Bush administration did not expect that the United States would be so strongly opposed by the Latin American nations. On 5 January, the United States proclaimed that Vice President Quayle would soon pay a visit to Latin America. The visit is aimed at canvassing Latin American countries, calming the anti-U.S. tide, and mending U.S. relations with Latin American nations. Yet, "a just cause enjoys abundant support, while an unjust cause finds little support." The U.S. hegemonism of interfering with the sovereign nations of Latin America with armed forces has made its relations with Latin American countries drop to their lowest point.

UNICEF Trains Special Education Teachers

OW0102111390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0657 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 1 (XINHUA)—Through eight years of cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), China has set up a network of institutions to train teachers of special education.

This was disclosed by an official of China's State Commission for Education here today.

In 1982 China set up its first national training center for teachers of special education in Nanjing with the help of UNICEF. Two other schools for training teachers of

special education in Shandong and Liaoning Provinces, respectively, also received financial aid from UNICEF.

Over the past eight years, the three institutions have trained more than 1,100 teachers for the blind, deaf and mentally impaired. At present there are 1,300 trainees.

The three schools will also provide textbooks for secondary normal schools so as to enable would-be primary teachers to teach disabled children in ordinary schools.

In the 1990-1994 period, UNICEF will provide 1.4 million U.S. dollars to 18 Chinese schools for this purpose. Then, 15 normal schools throughout China will set up sections for training teachers of special education.

Article Examines U.S.-Soviet Detente, Europe

HK3001143490 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 24, 16 Dec 89, p 6

[Article by Chen Xiaogong (7115 1420 0501): "Beyond Containment Asks for High Price, There is Bottom Line in Soviet Concession, Europe Is Still a Key Area, the 1990's Are Crucial Years"]

[Text] When talking about U.S.-Soviet relations, people have paid much attention to the so-called "beyond containment" [chao yue c zhi 6389 6390 6666 0455] put forward by President Bush in May and have made a great deal of comments on this issue. In my view, the United States has not yet built up an explicit theoretical framework for "beyond containment," but this new concept indeed shows that the United States has further adjusted its policy toward the Soviet Union. First, the U.S. decisionmakers have begun to hold that the domestic reforms in the Soviet Union are developing in line with Western interests and the West should grasp this "historic opportunity" to change its previous strategy of "containing" the Soviet Union in all political and economic aspects. Henceforth, under the premise of ensuring the U.S. security and strategic stability, the United States will "support" the Soviet reforms and promote further changes in the Soviet Union in the orientation favorable to the West. Second, the United States still takes the Soviet Union as its main rival, and still holds that the Soviet Union will continue to constitute strategic threats against the United States for a long time. Therefore, the United States will not give up its "containment" strategy which proved to be effective in the past. In this sense, "beyond containment" only represents a tactical change, or adds some new contents to the "containment" strategy under the new conditions. It was established on the basis of the following preconditions: The Soviet Union must increase its "openness"; internally, it must evolve toward Western-style democracy; and externally, "thoroughly change its international behavior." Finally, the fundamental strategic objective of the United States is still to weaken the Soviet Union. Therefore, it must be prudent in pursuing the "beyond containment" strategy. At the same time, the United States and the West are also worried that the reforms in the Soviet Union may be "reversed," so they

try hard to seek the greatest possible benefit from the present detente. Then, even if the Soviet reforms are indeed "reversed," the Soviets would still have to pay "much higher costs."

As for the prospects of the U.S.-Soviet detente in the near future, it is in line with the basic strategic interests of both sides and there is still room for development. Therefore, the momentum of the detente will be kept.

When Bush and Gorbachev hold their official meeting in the first half of next year, it is expected that a new high tide will again appear in the atmosphere of detente between the two countries. However, it must also be noticed that with the U.S.-Soviet detente making progress in the fields of arms control and solving regional conflicts in the past few years, their bilateral relationship has entered the field of trade and economic intercourse. This is a more substantive and sensitive issue for both sides. By adopting the "beyond containment" strategy, the United States has obviously charged the Soviet Union a very high price, and the Soviets are also aware of this. In a certain period, because the detente is still in line with the fundamental interests of the Soviet Union which has to concentrate on its domestic reform, Moscow is willing to make concessions again and again. However, Gorbachev repeatedly stressed that he opposes external interference in his country's internal affairs, that the Soviet Union will not adopt a multiparty system, and that the Communist Party's leadership and the socialist orientation will not be changed. He also stressed that neither "revolution" nor "capitalism" can be exported to Eastern Europe. This in fact drew a line of demarcation between the Soviet Union and the United States on this issue of detente. The overbearing and aggressive posture of the United States reflected in its adoption of the "beyond containment" policy also laid bare the limitation of the U.S.-Soviet detente. Now, the detente process has extended from the relaxation of the military confrontation between the East and the West to a sharp struggle between the two social systems and ideologies. The 1990's will be a crucial period for testing the U.S.-Soviet detente.

As for the European situation, in my view, the recent events showed that the reforms in the socialist countries are inevitably accompanied with intense and complicated struggle between the two social systems and ideologies at home and abroad. In the course of struggle, there will inevitably be twists and turns and even setbacks. The 1990's will also be a crucial period for reforms in the socialist countries. The reforms will go through many difficulties and obstacles.

Europe is the key region in the postwar East-West confrontation. After the 1970's, the U.S.-Soviet rivalry extended to other areas outside Europe. In recent years, with the U.S.-Soviet detente and the decline in the level of armaments in Europe, the centrifugal tendency in both Eastern Europe and Western Europe has been more and more obvious, and the two parts of Europe have moved closer to each other. The increasing "minor

detente" atmosphere in Europe is a demonstration of the world's multipolar tendency. However, events developed very quickly this year and some new complicated factors appeared. Europe has once again become the focus of East-West relations (or a political "hot spot"), and the remarks about the possible disintegration of the "Yalta pattern" sharply increased. However, because Europe may affect the entire international strategic situation, all sides concerned give more consideration to the long-term impact of the changing situation. At present, all parties concerned are worried about the "imbalance" and the "development out of control" in the strategic situation, and act rather prudently. On the other hand, they all hold high the banner of "European unification." Gorbachev put forward the concept of a "European common home;" while Bush's catchword was a "free and united Europe, and the EC called for building a "great European market." The three sides all tried to bring Europe's future development into line with their own interests.

However, there remain too many uncertain factors for Europe's future, and the prospects will depend on the resultant of various forces. If a new situation appears in Europe, it will be a major change in the postwar international situation.

In this sense, the international situation is undergoing some profound and significant changes which may mark a turning point in the postwar history. The uncertain factors may increase and bring about the complicated characteristics of this period.

News Analysis Examines NATO 'Problems'

OW0202055890 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0530 GMT 1 Feb 90

[News analysis by XINHUA reporter Yang Yanhua: "NATO's Problems Under the New Situation," from the "International News and Current Events" program]

[Text] According to the Western mass media, 1990 will not be an easy year for NATO. The rapid changes occurring in Europe, especially Eastern Europe, have brought along a number of knotty problems to the NATO alliance.

First, the troop withdrawal has embarrassed NATO. It has always regarded the Soviet troops stationed in Eastern Europe as a threat to the security of the West. The recent Soviet proposal to withdraw all foreign troops in both Eastern and Western Europe by 1995 has indeed embarrassed some NATO members. A NATO official said: If the Soviet troops were withdrawn from Eastern Europe, it would probably be bad news for us. Some NATO diplomats believe that the orderly process of disarmament might be derailed by a hasty Soviet troop withdrawal. There is reason for the uneasiness among NATO allies. They worry that the pillar of support for the unity of NATO allies to deal with the threat from the East will no longer be effective, thus forfeiting the ground for NATO's existence as a military organization.

The Soviet Union has unilaterally begun to withdraw troops from Eastern Europe. So far, about 38,000 have been withdrawn. However, Galvin, the supreme allied commander for Europe, recently expressed his strong opposition to any unilateral troop withdrawal. According to a Western proposal, the United States and the Soviet Union should each cut troops in Europe down to 275,000. However, the pace of the Soviet troop withdrawal from Eastern Europe may conflict with the Western proposal. NATO officials said: We are very concerned that the Soviet Union cannot resist the pressure to withdraw troops at a pace faster than scheduled, because we shall thus lose control over the entire process.

Second, NATO's internal contradictions have surfaced. For example, there are different views among NATO allies. Some have called for continuing to strengthen the existing military structure or even for increasing military expenditures, while others have demanded cutting back military expenditure and readjusting the military strategy in line with the current situation. These differences have gradually brought to light NATO's internal contradictions. Last week, Belgian National Defense Minister Coeme announced that his country intended to withdraw its troops stationed in the FRG within the NATO framework. The announcement shocked some NATO members. They said that, without prior consultations with the allies, the Belgian announcement would disrupt NATO deployment.

Third, the German question is the focus of NATO concern. Along with changes in the situation, the German question will increasingly become the focus of NATO concern and may become the key affecting the European situation. It is anticipated that, in order to clear the way for reunification of the two Germanies, the FRG may soon request its allies to cut back their troops in its territory. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher said on 28 January: It is impossible for a unified Germany to belong to NATO. Other FRG officials said: A unified Germany would cooperate with both the NATO and Warsaw Pact. Of course, the European countries, which have experienced two world wars, are alarmed by such statements, different from the views of leaders of the major Western countries. As for as the modernization of short-range missiles, NATO members have always disagreed among themselves on this question. The disagreement reflects the penetrating differences within NATO regarding the reality of a changing world and NATO's traditional strategy. The West German public has always been very sensitive to nuclear weapons deployed on West German territory. The deployment and upgrading of such nuclear weapons would directly affect the security of Western Germany. Once the nuclear weapons are deployed, West Germany will be the first victim. It is anticipated that the question of short-range missiles will once again become the focus of disagreement. Currently, the people in the West have become increasingly aware of what the changes in Eastern Europe have brought about is not a bright future, but a series of knotty problems concerning the future.

United States & Canada

Protest Lodged Over Congressional Actions

OW0202090490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0839 GMT 2 Feb 90

["China Lodges Strong Protest Against U.S. Government"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu this afternoon met by appointment with American Ambassador to China James Lilley and made solemn and strong representations against the adoption by the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate of an amendment on sanctions against China and lodged a strong protest against the U.S. Government.

Liu Huaqiu said: On November 21 last year and January 30 this year, the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, in disregard of the strong opposition by the Chinese Government and people, readopted an amendment on sanctions against China to the State Department authorization bill in an attempt to continue to impose sanctions against China through legislation.

He said: "I am instructed to express our utmost indignation and lodge a strong protest with the U.S. Government against the hegemonist act of the U.S. Congress which, basing its legislation on rumours, has wilfully trampled on the basic norms governing international relations and wantonly interfered in China's internal affairs."

Liu pointed out: In accordance with China's Constitution and laws, the Chinese Government quelled the rebellion aimed at subverting the People's Republic of China which took place in Beijing with the backing of foreign forces, and has thus succeeded in defending the socialist system chosen by the Chinese people. This is in conformity with the fundamental interests and aspirations of the Chinese people of all nationalities and is purely China's internal affairs, in which no foreign government or parliament has the right to interfere.

He said, now the martial law imposed in parts of Beijing has already been lifted. The whole country enjoys political, economic and social stability, and the people are living and working in peace and contentment. The facts have long become known to all.

However, he said, certain U.S. Congressmen, addicted to bias and disregarding the realities, have readopted the amendment on sanctions against China. This can only reveal their stubborn anti-China position and their true nature of pushing power politics.

He said, having gone through a good deal, the Chinese people highly value their hard-won independence and sovereignty and have never yielded to any outside pressure. They have withstood economic blockades, overcome numerous difficulties and found and kept to a road of development suited to the actual conditions of their

country. They will, with full confidence, continue to march forward along the road of socialist modernization and reform and opening-up. No economic sanctions will be able to stop the advancing Chinese people.

He said, facts will prove that those members of the U.S. Congress, by their anti-China actions, are just like lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. In the end, it is the interests of the United States itself that will be harmed.

He said, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence—these are the basic norms governing international relations and also the fundamental principles guiding the relations between China and the United States as affirmed by the two sides in all the Sino-U.S. joint communiques. The U.S. Government ought to have met its commitments under the successive Sino-U.S. joint communiques and promptly stopped the U.S. Congress from adopting anti-China bills again and again in contravention of the above principles and grossly interfering in China's internal affairs. The U.S. Government has an unshirkable responsibility for the unbridled anti-China waves stirred up by the U.S. Congress.

In conclusion, the vice minister said, the present problems in Sino-U.S. relations are entirely caused by the U.S. side. The U.S. Government has repeatedly expressed its hope to see Sino-U.S. relations back on a positive track, to which China expresses its welcome. The Chinese side shares the hope that Sino-U.S. relations will soon return to normal, and has made great efforts to this end. To lift the sanctions by the United States against China is a necessary condition for the return to normal of the bilateral relations. China urges the U.S. Government to truly honor its commitments and, proceeding from the overall interests of maintaining Sino-U.S. relations and the long-term interests of the two peoples, explicitly expresses its opposition to the amendment by the Congress on sanctions against China and take effective measures to lift its sanctions against China as soon as possible.

Commentary Views Quayle's Latin America Trip

*HK0202095890 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
2 Feb 90 p 4*

["Commentary" by staff reporter Zhang Qixin (1728 0796 2500): "Quayle's Visit to Latin America"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Quayle hastily visited Honduras, Panama, and Jamaica in late January, but he failed to achieve the expected purpose in his Latin America trip. An analysis carried by THE NEW YORK TIMES said that Quayle's visit did not mitigate the resentment of the Latin American nations against the U.S. invasion of Panama; instead, his visit just deepened their resentment. Such comments were not beyond expectation.

After the invasion of Panama, the United States hastily sent Quayle to visit the Latin American countries for two purposes. It tried to mend the rift between the United States and the Latin American countries, and tried to win their recognition of the Endara government in Panama. However, this was merely its wishful thinking. After the United States announced the plan for Quayle's visit, it only received a cold response from the Latin American countries. Such major Latin American countries as Mexico and Venezuela tactfully rejected the visit, and Quayle could only visit three countries. The visit itself was unsatisfactory. In Honduras, Quayle got an opportunity to meet with several Latin American leaders, but he could only solicit this opinion from them: Immediately withdraw the invading U.S. troops from Panama; and the quicker the withdrawal, the better. In Jamaica, people still held a reserved attitude toward the current government in Panama. The Jamaican prime minister told Quayle that if the Panamanian people have an opportunity to officially express their opinions on the situation through voting, then the development will be beneficial to the whole region. The actual situation showed how unpopular the U.S. armed intervention in a sovereign country was. In Panama, Quayle was welcomed by the authorities, who even requested that the U.S. troops stay for a longer time to help "maintain law and order." However, this sounded so inharmonious with the demands of other Latin American countries, that the United States found it hard to satisfy the Panamanian authorities.

On the surface, the United States achieved its military goal in invading Panama by overthrowing the Noriega regime and propping up the Endara government. However, it had to eat the bitter fruit of its own making in the diplomatic field. Its pursuit of power politics, which went against the trend of the times and violated the norms governing international relations, aroused strong protests among the Latin American countries, and this was not expected by the U.S. Government. Although the Latin American countries disagreed with what the Noriega regime did, they still observed the noninterference principle as the generally recognized principle governing international relations and explicitly indicated that they could not accept the use of armed force to overthrow a regime, even a dictatorial regime. Venezuela repeatedly indicated that it would not establish normal relations with Panama before the United States withdraws its invading troops. This attitude of the Latin American countries was the fundamental reason for the lack of luster in Quayle's visit.

Under the pressure of the Latin American countries, the United States recently indicated that it would quicken the pace of withdrawing its troops from Panama. Reportedly, when the military action of invading Panama began, the number of U.S. troops in Panama was increased to 27,000. Through the withdrawal in the previous period, some 17,000 U.S. troops now remain there. Recently, the U.S. Government announced that the number of U.S. troops stationed in Panama would be

reduced to 13,000 in the near future, or to the level before the invasion. Even so, it will still be hard to abate discontent among the Latin American countries, because the U.S. troops stationed in the military bases in Panama also participated in the military action of invading Panama and left a very bad impression in the minds of the people in this region. Vice President Quayle's visit to Latin America once again showed that the United States would not free itself from the diplomatic predicament caused by its armed invasion of Panama within a short time.

Near East & South Asia

Israeli Violation of Human Rights Condemned

OW0202074890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0725 GMT 2 Feb 90

["China Condemns Israeli Violation of Human Rights"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Geneva, February 1 (XINHUA)—The Chinese representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva today appealed to the Israeli authorities to stop violating human rights in its occupied areas and pull out of the Arab territories.

Condemning Israel for its "wanton violation" of human rights in the occupied territories, Ambassador Fan Guoxiang said at the 46th session of the Commission on Human Rights that Israel has stepped up its repression of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in the past year.

Citing a U.N. report, Fan said the Israeli authorities have not only killed more and more Palestinians but also gone so far as to arbitrarily obstruct UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East) from carrying out humanitarian relief operations such as the provision of food and medical services.

All these acts, he said, run counter to the U.N. Charter and the international conventions on human rights, and contravene both the U.N. resolutions on the Middle East question and the 1949 Geneva convention on the protection of civilians in times of war, to which Israel is a party.

Strongly condemned by the international community and all the "justice-upholding" countries of the world, he said, Israel should pull out from its occupied Arab territories and return the Palestinian people their homeland, their rights to self-determination and all the other basic human rights. He expressed the hope that the Israeli Government will establish contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and conduct a direct dialogue with it so as to produce a comprehensive, fair and durable solution to the Middle East issue through political channels.

Zhu Liang Meets Lebanese Communists

OW0202110890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0900 GMT 2 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA)—Zhu Liang, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) and head of the committee's International Liaison Department, held friendly talks with a delegation from the Lebanese Communist Party.

Headed by George Hawi, general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party, the delegation arrived here today for a friendly visit at the CPC's invitation.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Congo Inaugurates PRC-Aided Water Project

OW0202073690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0647 GMT 2 Feb 90

[Text] Brazzaville, February 1 (XINHUA)—A water-supply system in Ouessou completed with Chinese aid last year was inaugurated today in the presence of Congolese leaders and the Chinese ambassador.

The system, which includes a station capable of treating 1,550 cubic meters of water a day, can fulfil the needs of the city.

Ouessou, capital of the region of Sangha adjoining Cameroon, is the centre of a main producing area for cocoa, wood and palm oil and has 13,000 inhabitants.

At the opening ceremony, the Congolese minister of Mines and Energy, Aime-Emmanuel Yoka, stressed the importance of the system in developing the local economy and improving the living conditions of the people. He expressed thanks on behalf of his President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to the Chinese Government for its friendship and solidarity towards the Third World peoples.

The Chinese Ambassador, Wu Shunyu, responded by praising the efforts of the Chinese and Congolese technicians and workers in building the system, further strengthening Sino-Congolese friendship.

West Europe

Premier Li Peng Meets Britain's David Owen

OW0202105690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1031 GMT 2 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met with David Owen, leader of the British Socialist Democratic Party, here this afternoon and they had an exchange of views on issues of common interest.

Li briefed Owen on the guidelines of the Chinese Government for its economic work and its principle position on the question of Hong Kong.

Owen arrived here earlier today on a six-day visit to China. Comparing with what he saw during his 1984 China visit, he told Li Peng that he was impressed by the big changes that have taken place in China in recent years.

Present at the meeting was Han Nianlong, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Political & Social

Comparison of Li Peng's Planning Meeting Speech

HK2501072990

Beijing QIUSHI in Chinese No 1, published on 1 January, carries on pages 2-9, a 10,000-character speech by Li Peng at the closing session of the national planning conference on 11 December 1989, entitled "Invigorate the Spirit, Enhance Confidence, and Strive To Do the 1990 Economic Work Well." This version has been compared with the XINHUA Domestic Chinese version published in the 3 January China DAILY REPORT, pages 12-18, and found to be identical except for the following variations: Page 12, column two, first paragraph, first sentence reads: [Text] The national planning conference will soon close today. At the same time, a national financial work conference has been convened and the purpose is to avoid misalignment between planning and finance, which occurred in the past. The current conference is very successful. The guiding ideology and general arrangements for the 1990 planning are appropriate and realistic, and conform to the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. I will concentrate on three questions. (omitting XINHUA introductory paragraph, combining paragraph two with paragraph one) Page 13, column one, first full paragraph, sentence one reads: We should neither underestimate successes achieved in economic improvement and rectification, but should recognize that a few basic factors causing inflation have not been eliminated and that some deep-level problems affecting economic stability, such as that of total demand outstripping supply and of irrational production structure, have not been fundamentally resolved. (changing word) Page 13, column one, second full paragraph, sentence four reads: In addition, there are other factors that will increase expenditures and decrease state financial income. To stop inflation and to gradually achieve overall balance, it is necessary to continue to tighten up money supply and it will not be possible to relax the supply of funds by a big margin. Cutting imports will have some influence on domestic production and construction. The so-called economic sanctions imposed by Western countries have also added to our difficulties. (adding words and sentences) Page 13, column two, first partial paragraph, second full sentence reads: To ensure a good job in doing the 1990 economic work is of utmost importance for stabilizing the overall economic situation, and maintaining political stability and social order. (adding words) Page 13, column two, first full paragraph, sentence five reads: However, this approach will be able to facilitate the gradual elimination of unstable factors in the economy, extricate the entire economy from its predicament, and enable it to embark on a healthy cycle. We have successful experiences as well as lessons in economic readjustment. We should draw lessons from historical experience and guard against repeating the vicious cycle of "tightening, relaxation, and inflation." (adding sentence) Page 13, column two, second full paragraph, sentence one reads: At present, we indeed

have encountered many difficulties. In the meantime, we should recognize the favorable conditions for surmounting difficulties. (adding sentence and adding words) Page 13, column two, second full paragraph, sentence four reads: There is great potential in all fields. These are the foundation for overcoming our difficulties. The key to overcoming difficulties lies in our mentality, especially in the mentality of the leading cadres at all levels, that is, in whether they can lead the broad masses of people in actively and voluntarily resolving problems and doing a good job. On the whole, the mentality of our leading cadres at various levels are good. They have adopted a positive attitude and are serious and earnest in implementing the "decision" of the Fifth Plenary Session. They have been adopting measures in various aspects to resolve contradictions and problems in the course of economic improvement and rectification. Nevertheless, some comrades are somewhat pessimistic and afraid of difficulties. They do not have an understanding of economic improvement and rectification. For example, they think that the present economic difficulties are perhaps brought about by economic improvement and rectification. It should be pointed out that this does not conform with the spirit of the Fifth Plenary Session. Various localities and departments should, after studying the decision of the Fifth Plenary Session, sum up their work, uphold what is right, and correct what is wrong. What attitude should be adopted toward the Fifth Plenary Session and difficulties is another severe test for leading cadres at various levels. We should unify thinking and action with the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, face up to problems while invigorating the spirit, and do our job earnestly to surmount the existing difficulties. (adding sentence, adding words, and adding sentences) Page 13, column two, third full paragraph, sentence two reads: The general guidance principle is, in accordance with the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and under the premise of maintaining social stability, to further advance toward the goals set by the Party Central Committee to improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen reform. (deleting punctuation and deleting word) Page 13, column two, third full paragraph, sentence three reads: All plans and all economic work should really reflect the demand of exercising frugality for a few years and should provide meticulous overall arrangements. Social stability and economic improvement and rectification complement each other. Without social stability, economic improvement and rectification cannot be smoothly carried out. Without doing a good job in economic improvement and rectification, it will also be difficult to stabilize the overall situation. Economic improvement and rectification should not be separated from deepening reform. Much less should they be set against each other. Instead, they should be closely integrated. Economic improvement and rectification create necessary conditions for in-depth and healthy development of reform, and they themselves have to be supported by reform. While improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, we should focus

reform on economic improvement and rectification and, on the basis of preserving the stability and continuity of policies, improve and enrich the various reform measures so as to serve the goals of economic improvement and rectification. (adding sentences) Page 14, column one, first full paragraph, last sentence reads: It is hoped that local governments at all levels will allocate as many funds as possible to agriculture, and that the proportion of such funds allocated by local governments will be larger than those allocated by the central authorities. At present, rural areas in various parts of the country have set off an upsurge in the construction of water conservancy work. This is a kind of accumulation with Chinese characteristics in agriculture by means of labor and the purpose is to improve the basic conditions in agricultural production. At present, we should stress effectiveness and avoid simply trying to put on a spectacular show. From the long-term point of view, we should seriously work out plans to be carried out year after year and formulate rules and regulations to ensure their implementation. (adding sentences) Page 14, column one, second full paragraph, sentence one reads: Good results have been achieved in specialized undertakings dealing with chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, plastic films for farming use, and other means of production, and we should keep up the good work. There are still some malpractices in this respect and various localities should correct them in accordance with their respective circumstances. In organizing production, all localities should give priority to supplying energy, arranging transportations, and supplying funds to industries catering to agricultural production such as the chemical fertilizer and pesticide industries, and should strive to keep prices stable. (adding sentences and adding words) Page 14, column one, second full paragraph, sentence ten reads: Township and village authorities should earnestly organize and lead collective economic activities and service systems of various kinds; on the other hand, collective should become the foundation for consolidating township and village political power. (adding words)

Seriously and enthusiastically give guidance to town and township enterprises in accordance with the principle of adjusting, consolidating, reforming and improving so that they can develop in a healthy manner, and should affirm the role played by town and township enterprises. (creating new paragraph and adding words) Page 14, column two, second full paragraph, sentence one reads: We should take active measures to ensure that industrial growth is maintained at an appropriate level. At present, industrial production is faced with fairly great difficulties. The main ones are sluggish sales of some commodities, stockpiling, shortage of funds, and a low turnover rate. These phenomena should be analyzed specifically. On the whole, they are phenomena which are difficult to completely avoid in the course of economic improvement and rectification and are further manifestations of the results of the overheated economy and irrational industrial structure of the past few years. Of course, they are also partly caused by shortcomings in some of our work which cannot meet the needs of the new situation.

The purpose of the improvement and rectification program is to reduce the excess growth in industrial development. (adding sentences) Page 15, column one, paragraph one, sentence two reads: Commercial, material, supply, marketing, and foreign trade departments should take the initiative in procuring easily marketable products and famous and fine quality products. (adding word) Page 15, column two, first full paragraph, last sentence reads: The basic policies regarding special economic zones and open coastal areas and the measures taken in these zones and areas will not change, and will be gradually improved while being carried out.

Viewed from the present situation, localities and enterprises that have made efforts to readjust structure and increase economic results have encountered less difficulties under similar circumstances. This shows that everything depends on human efforts and our work is crucial. We have repeatedly said that enterprises which are faced with difficulties should turn pressure into a motive force. The current changes in market have provided an excellent opportunity to increase economic results, improve the quality of enterprises, and even promote industrial progress in our country. (adding paragraph) Page 16, column one, first full paragraph, last sentence reads: We should appropriately increase those important materials in short supply that are earmarked for unified distribution by the state in order to ensure the supply of materials for key production and construction projects of the state.

In 1990, we should be determined to consolidate the management of coal in order to do away with exploitation by middlemen and confusion in market. Coal for unified allocation, coal handed over to the state by localities, and coal loaded on trains to be transported to other places should be distributed, ordered, transported, and divided in a unified manner. In so doing, both the interests of the producers and the users will be protected and exploitation will be stopped. (adding paragraph) Page 16, column one, second full paragraph, sentence three reads: Some unexpected difficulties and problems may come up any time in localities and enterprises. For example, vulnerable spots may appear in the supply of energy, raw and semi-finished materials, and funds, and in arrangements for transportation. To ensure continuous and normal production operations, we should strengthen macroeconomic management of enterprises. (adding sentence) Page 16, column two, first paragraph, sentence three reads: At the same time, we should organize people returning to rural areas from urban areas to take part in building water conservancy projects, planting trees, constructing roads and bridges, and pioneering new agricultural projects. In this respect, departments concerned and various localities should mark out overall plans, and should give necessary support in terms of funds, materials, technology, and so on. To create employment opportunities and develop social production work, we should develop diversified economy mainly based on the public ownership system. (adding sentence) Page 17, column one, only partial paragraph,

sentence thirteen reads: At the same time, the investment structure must be further readjusted. Only when the scale of projects which should be cut down has been reduced will it be possible to retain the projects which should be retained and to really do a good job in cutting down or retaining the projects. The authority given by the central government to the province in examining and approving capital construction projects will remain unchanged. (adding sentence) Page 17, column one, only partial paragraph, sentence twenty-two reads: Meanwhile, to gradually increase the proportion of the revenues in national income and the proportion of the central government's revenues in the revenues as a whole, it is necessary, in 1990, to appropriately readjust the proportion of local governments' revenues to be delivered to the central government and also to appropriately reduce the financial subsidies given by the central government to the local governments. In credit, to continue to control the scale of loans and the amount of money put into circulation, and it should not be allowed to go beyond the planned limits in this regard. (adding passage) Page 18, column one, paragraph one, sentence three reads: It is necessary to improve the leading style, go deep down to the grassroots level and among the masses, and study and solve problems. With economic improvement, rectification, and reforms developing in depth, new situations arise and new problems emerge one after another. the leading cadres will find it very difficult to promptly discover problems and effectively solve them if they stay in their offices, estrange themselves from the grass-roots level, and just hold meetings and hear reports. It has now been proposed that agriculture should develop and the cadres should go down to the lower level. This also is applicable to industry and various other trades. We should vigorously advocate the habit of making investigation and study and encourage leading cadres to go deep into realities and among the masses, study the new situation, solve new problems, and timely sum up experiences and correct mistakes in their work. (adding passage)

Comparison on Li Peng, Jiang Zemin Address

HK0102092090

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 28 January carries on the right upper half of page 1 the text of the 2,500-character speech delivered by Li Peng at the Spring Festival gathering in Beijing on 27 January. This version has been compared with the Beijing Domestic Mandarin version published in the 29 January China DAILY REPORT, pages 15-17, and found to be identical except for the following variations: Page 15, column two, paragraph four, sentence one reads: [Text] Comrades and friends: This is the first Spring Festival of the 1990's. (omitting announcer's introduction, first sentence of Jiang speech) Page 16, column one, third full paragraph, sentence one reads: The struggle and development we have experienced over the past year has once again shown that the CPC is a party armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, a strong and mature party which has forged inseparable ties with the

Chinese people in the course of long years of struggle. (adding words) Page 16, column two, first full paragraph, last sentence reads: Leading cadres at all levels must constantly go among the grass roots units and the masses to listen to their suggestions, understand their opinions, publicize the party's principles and policies, help the masses get a clear understanding of the situation and tasks, and solve problems of concern to them in order to improve relations between the party and the masses and between cadres and masses. (adding words) Page 17, column one, first full paragraph, sentence two reads: This is a vital guarantee for long-term political stability, unity, and prosperity for our country, and embodies the desire of the people of the whole country. (adding word) Page 17, column one, second full paragraph, sentence three reads: We must attach strategic importance to developing education and science and technology. (adding words)

Li Peng Praises Railway Workers Battling Snow

OW0202023390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1022 GMT 1 Feb 90

[By reporter Zhu Youdi (2612 2589 2769)]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA)—Under the influence of a strong cold air flow, heavy snow and gusty winds hit northeast, north, central and east China. A million railway workers have worked hard days and nights to ensure smooth railway transportation in the country. This caused concerns for Premier Li Peng. On the evening of 31 January, he sent out a letter of greetings to all the railway workers.

In his letter, Premier Li Peng "conveyed his cordial greetings to the broad masses of railway workers, staff members and PLA officers and men who braved the snow, wind storms, and the freezing weather, and worked hard for days and nights on the forefront of railway transport. He hoped that they would make continuous efforts to overcome difficulties, provide transportation for those passengers who are returning to work after spending their Spring Festival holidays in their hometowns, facilitate the transportation of major supplies, and make new contributions to ensuring safety and smooth operation in railway transportation." On the same evening, Premier Li Peng's letter of greetings were relayed to the railway bureaus, sub-bureaus and sections in various localities through the telephone and telegraph networks. It greatly inspired the million of railway workers who were battling the snow and wind storms.

It was reported that snow in the Shenyang and Dalian areas under the administration of the Shenyang Railway Bureau was half a foot deep, while snow in the Shanhaiguan area was one foot deep. The temperature in most of the districts under the administration of the Harbin Railway Bureau was between 30 to 40 degrees below zero Centigrade, seriously affecting the order in transportation. From 26 to 29 January, junction stations west of Shenyang and north of Zhengzhou and at Sujiatun and Jinan had basically stopped dispatching

trains. A large number of trains stopped along the railways, while passenger and freight trains were way behind their schedule. As of 1800 hours on 29 January, a total of 375 trains had stopped along the railroads, and some 6,100 carriages of cargo were unable to move.

In face of difficulties, the leadership at all levels and the broad masses of workers and staff members in various railway departments gave up their holidays and their days off to brave the wind and snow storms to sweep away the snow. The Shenyang Railway Bureau organized 10,000 cadres and staff members to sweep away the snow along the railways. The Shenyang Military District also sent out more than 1,000 cadres and fighters to join the campaign of sweeping away the snow. Railway departments in Harbin, Qiqihar, Jiamusi, Beijing, Zhengzhou, Jinan and other localities also mobilized a large number of workers and staff members on an emergency basis to sweep away the snow, remove the ice, repair locomotives and open up the railway traffic. Thanks to the various railway bureaus for the effective measures they took, the losses from the wind and snow storms to railway transportation were reduced. Under extremely difficult conditions, the various railway bureaus had ensured the smooth operation along major railway trunk lines and the safety of passengers. Presently the railway departments in the whole country still are able to load and unload over 50,000 freight cars each day. During the first three days of the lunar new year, a total of 25,851 freight cars loaded with coal have been in operation daily to meet the needs in power generation.

The Ministry of Railways held a telephone conference today to ensure safe and smooth operation, to guarantee the flow of major supplies of materials and to help travellers go back to work after their Spring Festival holidays. A million railway workers are determined to overcome their difficulties, and score the final victory in battling the freezing weather and combating strong winds and heavy snow.

Yang Shangkun Inspects Shanghai Garrison, Harbor

OW0202013490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1357 GMT 1 Feb 90

[By reporter Chen Maodi]

[Text] Shanghai, 1 Feb (XINHUA)—Yang Shangkun, state president and first vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, inspected the Shanghai Garrison troops stationed at Wusong harbor and the Navy's Wusong military port. He extended cordial greetings to the commanders and fighters of the ground and naval forces.

Today was a beautiful sunny day, the first after the snow, in Shanghai. Accompanied by General Xiang Shouzhi and Lieutenant General Fu Kuiqing, respectively commander and political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, and Zhu Rongji, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and mayor, President Yang arrived at the fortress. He mounted an observation

tower, and heard a briefing by Major General Bo Zhongyan, commander of the Shanghai Garrison, on the fortification works. When the major general mentioned in his briefing that the fortress was the major battlefield of the Songhu Campaign during the War of Resistance against Japan, President Yang recalled: "I was then working in Shanghai." He then watched a military exercise staged by artillery troops. The commanders and fighters reported to the president about their remarkable scores in military training as well as their life during the Spring Festival and on an ordinary day. In appreciation, President Yang gave high marks to these strong young men.

At the Navy's Wusong military port, President Yang heard a briefing by Major General Liu Xingwen, commander of the Shanghai Naval Base, and met and spoke to responsible comrades of the naval troops stationed in Shanghai. He encouraged them to raise combat readiness and keep their weapons in good shape. More importantly, he said, it is necessary to strengthen the army's political construction and improve its political and ideological work to ensure the army is under the absolute leadership of the party. In this way, the army can become invincible.

Later President Yang took a cruise on the Huangpu River.

State Council Makes Appointments, Dismissals

OW0202083990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0600 GMT 2 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA)—The State Council recently made a number of appointments and dismissals of state functionaries.

Song Jian, Jiang Minkuan, Li Xue, Guo Shuyan, Zhu Lilan, Zhou Ping, Chen Zutao (full-time), Wu Wufeng, Sheng Shuren (concurrently), Zhu Kaixuan (concurrently), Ye Zhengda (concurrently), Liu Jibin (concurrently), Jiang Guanzhuang (concurrently), Chen Yuan (concurrently), Wang Fosong (concurrently), Gao Zhenning (concurrently), and Hu Zhaosen (5170 0340 2773) (concurrently) were appointed members of the State Science and Technology Commission; Zhang Kehui was appointed concurrently deputy director of the State Council Taiwan Affairs Office; Liu Minxue was appointed director of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce; Liu Bin was appointed concurrently chairman of the State Language Work Committee; and Hu Fuguo was appointed concurrently president of the China National Coal Mine Corporation.

Ren Zhonglin was relieved of his post as director of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce; Chen Yuan was relieved of his post as chairman of the State Language Work Committee; and Yu Hongen was relieved of his post as president of the China National Coal Mine Corporation.

Comparison of CPC Circular on Leadership

HK0202060190

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 1 February carries on pages 1 and 3 a 4,000-character XINHUA report entitled "CPC Central Committee Issues Circular on Strengthening and Improving Party Leadership Over the Work of Trade Unions, Communist Youth League [CYL] Organizations, and Women's Federations." This version has been compared with the XINHUA Domestic Chinese version published in the 31 January China DAILY REPORT, pages 5-9, and found to be identical, except for the following variations: Page 8, column one, first full paragraph, sentence two reads: As there are still many illiterates and semi-illiterates in China's rural areas, the CYL organizations and women's federations should actively coordinate with relevant departments in mobilizing and organizing the masses to participate in study programs in order to help them master scientific knowledge and labor production skills. (adding word) Page 9, column one, first full paragraph, sentence six reads: In an enterprise, the plant director (manager) should support the work of trade union representatives and protect the interests of staff members and workers in accordance with the stipulations of the "enterprise law". (adding words)

Preparations for People's Congress Polls Underway

HK0202020190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 2 Feb 90 p 8

[By David Chen]

[Text] China is preparing for election of local people's congresses as a prelude to the coming National People's Congress scheduled for late March.

In some regions, county and township elections of delegates to the people's congresses are under way. These elections are regarded as crucial as they will elect representatives to congresses at the municipal and provincial levels.

In theory, the provincial and municipal congresses elect administrative officers, including governors and vice-governors and department heads.

The elections are also necessary, according to a top party circular, as the terms of many of the congresses, elected in 1986 or 1987, expire some time this year.

The earlier elections in the mid-1980s took place in a more liberal atmosphere and the central leadership, ever wary of the revival of bourgeois liberalism, has taken the opportunity to reiterate the need for rigid adherence to the four cardinal principles, essentially a doctrine calling on the people to following strictly the Communist Party line.

The circular by the party Central Committee was disclosed in a lengthy report by the New China News Agency. It renewed the call for unity and stability and

stressed the terms as laid out in the decisions of the fourth and fifth plenary sessions of the Central Committee last summer: two sessions that removed Mr Zhao Ziyang and his sympathisers from the leadership and laid down fresh economic plans.

While justifying the crackdown on the pro-democracy movement last year, the circular also warned of "negative effects" of the widespread trend of bourgeois liberalisation and "erroneous concepts on democracy" in recent years.

The elections, it said, may also meet with other difficulties. One difficulty is the direct result of an increasing floating population throughout the nation which made it difficult easy to call meetings in rural areas.

"A few cadres have become somewhat sick of elections," it pointed out, without elaboration.

Despite these warnings, the circular also stresses some positive aspects of the elections, which analysts said at least point to a more democratic practice.

Stipulations in the relevant laws and regulations include:

- The number of candidates should be larger than the number of deputies to be elected.
- Information about the candidates should be made known to the electoral committee or the presidium of the congress.
- The procedures for the registration of electors should be simplified.
- No rigid ratio should be imposed on the composition of deputies.

This is the fourth time that direct elections at the county and township levels will have been held since reforms and the open door policies were introduced in 1979.

Meanwhile, the Politburo Standing Committee member in charge of discipline and security matters, Mr Qiao Shi, has called for the strengthening of party unity and centralism.

Writing in an article in the party magazine, PARTY BUILDING, Mr Qiao, who recently visited Guangdong, called on all party members to implement the decisions of the fifth plenary session.

He warned that the practice of resisting or violating party policy would not be tolerated.

Mr Qiao, who is also chairman of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, said the departments under the commission must supervise party members and leading officials on the enforcement of party policies.

Article Discusses Marxism, Mental Emancipation

HK0202013190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
22 Jan 90 p 6

[Article by Han Maohua (7281 5399 5478): "Uphold Marxism, Continue To Emancipate the Mind"]

[Text]

I

The historical experiences of both the international communist movement over the past more than 100 years and the Chinese revolution and socialist construction over the past more than 60 years have repeatedly proved that only under the leadership of a political party guided by Marxism, that is, the Communist Party, can the revolutionary cause of the proletariat be constantly developed and achieve victory. This is because Marxism is a theory representing the interests and demands of the proletariat and the world outlook of the proletariat. It correctly reflects the objective law governing the development of the natural world and human society and expounds the objective inevitability that the proletariat will defeat the bourgeoisie and that socialism and communism will replace capitalism. It is a spiritual weapon of the proletariat in seeking emancipation and development. The Communist Party is the vanguard taking this weapon and leading the proletariat and the laboring people forward. No other thinking, theories, and political parties can clearly show the way to emancipation for the proletariat and the laboring people.

Both Marx and Engels said that their theories are not dogmas, but a guide to action. Anyone who regards Marxism as a dogma cannot become a Marxist. Only those who can draw new scientific conclusions under the guidance of Marxism and proceed from the reality can become Marxists. Lenin and Mao Zedong were all great Marxists. Their revolutionary activities and theories have greatly enriched and developed Marxism. When we say that we must emancipate our minds, we mean that we must proceed from our realities, combine theory with practice, study the new situation, solve the new problems, and draw new and scientific conclusions under the guidance of Marxism. Emancipating the mind is originally a part of adhering to Marxism.

In order to solve the problem of rigid thinking within the party, which had brought about serious consequences, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee affirmed the mass discussion on "practice is the only criterion for examining truth" and put forth again the slogan of emancipating the mind. Over the past 10 years, our party has adhered to the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, emancipated the mind, sought truth from facts, and proceeding from China's realities, put forth the theory of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics and worked out a basic line of "one center, two basic points." It has led the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to implement the policy of reform and opening up and carry out the construction of socialist modernizations. Great achievements have thus been made in all these efforts.

However, the advocates of bourgeois liberalization vilified Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as "rigid" theories and brazenly negated these theories.

They advocated that Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought was already "outdated" and tried to depreciate them as a school of thought and abolish their leading position and role. At the same time, they praised the bourgeois theories, doctrines, and ideas as "new concepts" and tried to peddle this rubbish. All this was done under the banner of "emancipating the mind." Whenever we criticized bourgeois liberalization, some people would ask: "Shall we not continue to emancipate the mind?" It seemed to them that the criticism of bourgeois liberalization meant no longer emancipating the mind. While setting emancipation of the mind against adherence to Marxism, they drew an equality sign between emancipating the mind and bourgeois liberalization.

Therefore, it is necessary to repeatedly explain why we should adhere to Marxism, how we can adhere to Marxism, and how the advocates of bourgeois liberalization have distorted the meaning of emancipation of the mind, so that we can further emancipate our minds under the guidance of Marxism.

II

In his article entitled "The Historical Destiny of the Doctrine of Karl Marx," Lenin made a study of the historical destiny of Marxism in three major historical periods since its birth (the three periods referred by Lenin were: "First, from the Revolution of 1848 to the Paris Commune (1871); second, from the Paris Commune to the Russian Revolution (1905); and third, since the Russian Revolution"). He pointed out: "Each of the three great periods of world history since the appearance of Marxism has brought Marxism new confirmation and new triumphs. But a still greater triumph awaits Marxism, as the doctrine of the proletariat, in the period of history that lies ahead." Just as Lenin had pointed out, the victory of the 1917 Russian revolution and the victory of the Chinese revolution in 1949 had both brought Marxism new confirmation and new triumphs.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made a brilliant exposition on the victory of Marxism in China. He said: "The Chinese Communists have adhered to Marxism and combined it with China's realities in accordance with Mao Zedong Thought. They have followed their own road and successfully carried out the Chinese revolution by encircling the cities from the rural areas. If we were not Marxists and did not combine Marxism with China's realities, if we did not follow our own road, there would be no independence nor unity of China, and China would have remained in a state of disintegration. Frankly speaking, China should adhere to Marxism. Without a full faith in Marxism, the Chinese revolution would not have succeeded. This faith is a motive force."

Some people have attempted to make use of certain mistakes and shortcomings in our economic construction and the tortuous road we have followed to negate the guiding role of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in socialist construction. As a matter of fact, all

those mistakes and setbacks were the results of deviating from Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Take China's socialist construction for example, in the 1950's by combining Marxism-Leninism with the realities of China's socialist revolution and construction, the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong achieved successes in the socialist transformation of agriculture and handicraft industry through the road of cooperative transformation and the socialist transformation of the capitalist industry and commerce through the policy of "peaceful redemption." In accordance with the law of developing the national economy in proportion and in a planned way, the first 5-Year Plan was adopted, which enabled us to achieve a rapid economic development and improve the people's livelihood. In the late 1950's and during the period of the "great cultural revolution," as a result of being divorced from reality and due to the mistakes in the guiding ideology and the sabotage by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, our economic construction and other undertakings suffered great losses. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has adhered to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, readopted the correct ideological line of "proceeding from reality in all cases, integrating theory with practice, seeking truth from facts, and examining and developing truth in practice," and, in accordance with the principle of dialectical unity of the productive forces and production relations and of the economic basis and the superstructure, clearly pointed out that "the fundamental task of socialism is to develop the productive forces." It has carried out reforms of the production relations and the superstructure that do not suit the development of productive forces, enhanced the vigor of socialism and given play to its superiority, and enabled our economic construction and various undertakings to develop rapidly and the people's standard of living to increase constantly. The practice of China's socialist construction proves that Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought is the guiding ideology for socialist construction, and the only correct guiding ideology as well.

In the history of our party, there have always been two opposite attitudes toward Marxism. One is the subjectivist attitude, and the other is the Marxist attitude. Only when we take the Marxist attitude toward Marxism can we really adhere to Marxism. As early as in May 1941, in his article entitled "Reform Our Study," Comrade Mao Zedong made a criticism of the subjectivist attitude and expounded the Marxist attitude.

The Marxist attitude means to follow the principle of unity of theory and practice. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "With this attitude, one studies the theory of Marxism-Leninism with a purpose, that is, to integrate Marxist-Leninist theory with the actual movement of the Chinese revolution and to seek from this theory the stand, viewpoint, and method with which to solve the theoretical and tactical problems of the Chinese revolution. Such an attitude is one of shooting the arrow

at the target. The 'target' is the Chinese revolution, the 'arrow' is Marxism-Leninism." "It is the attitude every Communist Party member should have at the very least." Seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice is the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought.

People in a certain era can only solve the problems of their specific era. The revolutionary cause of the proletariat is developing uninterruptedly. Marxism has provided the proletarian revolution with a theoretical basis and a definite orientation for development. It has also been constantly confirmed, supplemented, enriched, and developed in practice. We can only use the basic theories and the stand, viewpoint, and method of Marxism to study and solve the problems of our own era in light of our realities rather than seeking ready answers from Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought to solve the problems of our era. If we take a subjectivist attitude toward Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, regarding certain individual words and phrases as the miraculous cure for all diseases, we can only obstruct the development of the proletarian revolutionary cause. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "If a party, a state, or a nation proceeds in all cases from books and is rigid in thinking, if there is blind worship everywhere, it will cease to advance and its vitality will cease; the party and the state will perish. This was repeatedly stressed by Comrade Mao Zedong during the rectification movement. Only when we emancipate our minds, adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, proceed from reality in all cases, and integrate theory with practice can we achieve smooth progress in our socialist modernization drive and can our party smoothly develop the theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought."

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as our party has adhered to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, emancipated the mind, sought truth from facts, and proceeded from reality in all cases, we have corrected the mistakes of the "great cultural revolution," reestablished the party's Marxist ideological, political, and organizational lines, and shifted the work focus of the whole party and whole nation to economic construction. We have adhered to the four cardinal principles, implemented the policy of reform and opening up to the outside world, and gradually established a theory of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics, which has become a banner guiding us forward. In his National Day speech, Comrade Jiang Zemin further emphasized this point. He said: In the future, "we must more resolutely and firmly combine the universal truth of Marxism with China's concrete realities, follow our own road, and build socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics."

III

Marxism is the world outlook and theoretical weapon of the proletariat. It is not only highly scientific but also has

a definite proletarian revolutionary nature. Therefore, it is not strange that Marxism has been opposed and vilified by the bourgeoisie.

It is determined by their bourgeois stand that the bourgeois liberalization advocates in China are opposing Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. They have used the same tactics as those the bourgeoisie at home and abroad used in past history. They have nothing in common with the emancipation of the mind we are advocating. However, they are also holding the banner of "emancipating the mind" and disguising themselves as the "vanguard in emancipating the mind" so as to deceive the masses, especially the youngsters. As a matter of fact, their so-called "emancipation of the mind" means to look for weapons from the ideological armoury of Western bourgeoisie to attack Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. There is nothing new in the theories they are advocating, such as "freedom, democracy, and human rights," "the multiparty system," "the division of three powers," "the private ownership," and the "market economy," as well as individualism, "superman" philosophy, and positivism. They thought that with this rubbish they would be able to negate and replace Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, never realizing that all those were decadent ideologies long been criticized by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. However, when they interpreted those outdated and decadent ideologies as "new concepts," "new thinking," and the "achievements of emancipating the mind," they won the applause from some people, especially some young intellectuals. This shows that our education in Marxist theory has been seriously weakened over the past few years.

The emancipation of the mind we are advocating has its special meaning. Anyone who wants to oppose Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought under the pretext of "emancipating the mind" is doomed to failure. In February 1982, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "When we say we must emancipate our minds, we mean to shake off the yoke of old force of habit and subjective biases, study the new situation, and solve the new problems under the guidance of Marxism. We cannot emancipate our minds if we deviate from the track of the four cardinal principles, and emancipation of the mind should not harm the lively political situation of stability and unity. The whole party must have a unified understanding of this question. If we deviate the four cardinal principles to 'emancipate the mind,' just as some people have done on the 'Xidan Wall,' we are actually placing ourselves opposite to the party and the people." Thus, a clear demarcation line was drawn between emancipation of the mind and bourgeois liberalization.

Emancipation of the mind and seeking truth from facts belong to a same concept. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Emancipation of the mind means to suit our thinking to reality and suit our subjective world to the objective world. In other words, it means seeking truth from facts." Therefore, seeking truth from facts is the essence of emancipation of the mind.

In order to emancipate our minds, we must stand on the same stand with the party and the people, combine Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought with the practice of our current work, and use the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought to solve our existing problems. We must not be bound up by certain individual words and phrases and certain viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, which are not suitable for the current situation, but must dare to put forth our new viewpoints and new methods in light of our realities and on the basis of seeking truth from facts, so that our subjective world can be unified with the objective world and our theory be unified with practice. Emancipation of the mind means taking a scientific Marxist attitude toward Marxism.

However, the advocates of bourgeois liberalization are entirely standing opposite to the party and the people. They are opposing the socialist cause under party leadership and opposing Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. In order to deceive the people, they have deliberately distorted the meaning of emancipating the mind, creating great confusion among the masses. Some people have indulged in exaggerations without considering the facts and gone off into wild flights of fancy, thinking this a real emancipation of the mind. Some people think that emancipation of the mind means totally negating what was affirmed in the past and affirming what was negated in the past. Some people have even interpreted emancipation of the mind as "saying and doing whatever one wants to say and do." They have also used attack as a means of defense, attacking the criticism of bourgeois liberalization as an expression of "rigid thinking" and "opposing emancipation of the mind." As a matter of fact, they are the very people who are opposing and sabotaging emancipation of the mind. Only by criticizing bourgeois liberalization can we better emancipate our minds.

IV

Emancipation of the mind and bourgeois liberalization are originally two entirely different things. But as the bourgeois liberalization advocates have distorted the meaning of emancipating the mind and have often used "emancipating the mind" as a camouflage, there has been confusion among the masses. Now we are carrying out the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and clarifying some confused ideas in this respect. This will not obstruct, but will help further emancipate our minds.

Man's social practice is developing continuously. This decides that man's thinking must also be developing continuously. The practice of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics is also developing continuously. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory on the building of socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics is a great achievement of our party in adhering to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and in continuously emancipating the mind over the past decade. However, this theory does not mean the end of

truth. It also needs to be further confirmed, supplemented, enriched, and developed through practice. In the practice of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics and realizing socialist modernizations, we still have many questions to study and many problems to solve. We must further emancipate the mind.

In order to correctly understand the meaning of emancipation of the mind and further emancipate our minds, we must adhere to the principle of integrating theory with practice. First, we must conscientiously study Marxism and master the basic theories and stand, viewpoint, and method of Marxism. At present, in view of the fact that the education in Marxist theories has been weakened over the past few years, and some theoretical workers have not attached due importance to the study of Marxism, it is especially necessary to emphasize that when studying Marxism we must study the main works of Marx, Lenin, and Mao Zedong and relevant works of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. We must not restrict ourselves in the study of some textbooks and guidance materials. This is particularly the case for the party's senior and intermediate-level cadres and theoretical workers. Only by reading the original works can we understand the historical conditions and situation of each important conclusion of Marxism and can we use the stand, viewpoint, and method of Marxism to study and solve problems. Second, we must make an earnest study of our status quo, find out about the real situation, and draw some regular conclusions from the reality. Through reform and opening up over the past 10 years, great changes have taken place in our economic structure. However, on a series of questions, such as whether it is necessary to set a "limit" for the development of the individual economy and private economy, what "limit" we should set for their development so that they can better play their supplementary role in the socialist economy and will not harm the public ownership, how the socialist planned commodity economy will work, and how we can find a suitable form and set a suitable range for the combination of the planned economy and market regulation, we still lack a profound study. We must work hard to draw theoretical conclusions on these questions on the basis of studying a great deal of materials. In the current economic improvement and rectification and in-depth reform, there are also many problems to study and resolve. With the development of the economic and political structural reforms and the changes in the forms of the people's activities resulting from the reforms, many new situations, new problems, and new experiences have also emerged in various fields, including party building, ideological and political work, the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and the development of democracy and legal system. We must also study these problems and sum up these experiences.

There are inevitably different views and opinions on the study of practical problems under the guidance of Marxism. It is a normal phenomenon that disputes often

occur between different views and opinions, which can help us draw correct conclusions. Of course, a correct conclusion should be examined by practice. In theoretical study, we must implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and must allow people to air different views and carry out free discussions on various different opinions so that they can continuously overcome subjectivism and one-sidedness and acquire correct viewpoints through discussions. What shall we do if some people are using the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" to advocate bourgeois liberalization? How do we distinguish between the mistakes in theoretical study and bourgeois liberalization? Since the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is a Marxist policy rather than a policy of bourgeois liberalization, we should carry out necessary struggles against bourgeois liberalization and never allow it to spread unchecked. Bourgeois liberalization is entirely antagonistic to the four cardinal principles. Provided we always firmly and resolutely adhere to the four cardinal principles, it is not difficult for us to distinguish between the mistakes in theoretical study and bourgeois liberalization.

(This article was originally published in 1989 No. 6 issue of NEIMENGGU SHEHUI KEXUE and slightly abridged by our editorial staff.)

Science & Technology

International Space Year Committee Set Up

HK3101144790 Beijing CEI Database in English
31 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—International Space Year Preparatory Committee was set up and held its first meeting in Beijing recently.

Honorary chairman of the preparatory committee Song Jian said that the Chinese Government will support all activities held in the International Space Year and call on China's space science circles to take an active part in the activities.

He pointed out that Chinese young and middle-aged scientists should play an important role in these activities so as to lay a solid foundation for China's space science.

Famous scientists Wang Daheng and Zhuang Fenggan will be chairman and vice chairman of the committee.

University 1989 Research Findings Reviewed

OW3101131090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1232 GMT 31 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 31 (XINHUA)—The Chinese University of Science and Technology is credited with 45

major research findings in superconductivity, lasers, accelerators and other fields in 1989.

Among the 45 achievements, three are up to the advanced world level and quite a few lead the country in different fields, according to scientists at the university.

The findings include a 132k zero-resistance superconductor comprised of barium, strontium, calcium and copper, a synchronous radiation accelerator and megawatt tunable neodymium laser equipment.

The university made breakthroughs or exceptional progress in such high-tech fields as study of nerve nets and visual information, and nonlinear research. Scientists from the university also verified deposits of tungsten-tin ore and coal in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region last year.

Over 1,000 professors, lecturers and graduates participated in more than 500 research projects last year.

Progress, Future of High Tech Development Viewed

*HK3101080490 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 13 Jan 90 p 3*

[Article by Song Lin (2646 2651) and Juan Bo (0608 2672): "Strategic Conception of China's High Technology"]

[Text] China is one of the few countries that suggested the study of new world technological revolutions and their countermeasures. It has made remarkable breakthroughs and achievements in so many areas. Some of our scientific and technical items have reached advanced levels of the world. In order to adapt to the competition in high technology within the world, China published "The Outlines for the Research and Development of High Technology" in April 1987. Since then our hi-tech development has dashed ahead on the new track. Especially, since our synchron-fixed-point communications satellite accurately entered the orbit, advanced transportation, measurement and control have won the respect of many countries. Since the accident that occurred to the U.S. shuttle "Challenger," our "Changzheng No 3" rocket has had a rapid rise in status in the international market for the launching of commercial satellites. It is expected that by the end of this century approximately 300 commercial satellites will be ready to be launched into orbit. China will become another late but competitive starter, which is independent of American and European spaceflight groups.

The contemporary high technology embraces a very extensive scope. It not only demands highly qualified and highly potential scientific and technological teams, but also a strong economic prop. Even economically strong and scientifically advanced countries have to choose what they will specialize in, including Japan and Western Europe which do not take a completely antagonistic attitude toward each other so far as their development strategy is concerned. Obviously, China will also

work out and prepare a high tech development strategy which is limited in scope. In view of this, choice, organization, coordination become important.

Judging from the contemporary high tech development trend, our specific national conditions, and the foundation we already have, our optional strategic preparation is probably to consider development for the industrialization of these three high tech areas: space, information and biology. As a matter of fact, these three areas not only possess the basic capacity to lead the transformation of traditional industries, but also show potential of possibly making enormous influence in the future. At present, many independent countries that rely on self-strengthening, or groups of countries have, to varying degrees, included this in their major development scope. Although China is still backward in comparison with developed countries, it possesses definite capacity and advantages in many areas. Moreover, China takes the lead in some individual items. Therefore, our basic strategic conception for high tech development in the future is to make the best of our advantages to make breakthroughs in some areas, which in turns leads to overall development and successes. It is anticipated that China will make further breakthroughs and successes in the following high tech areas at the end of this century and the beginning of the next century: Animal and plant engineering, biological missiles, intelligence computer, intelligence robot, software engineering, manned space station, spaceflight airplanes, new materials, new energies, etc.

To judge a problem from the strategic view and to ingeniously choose a high tech item for development is not the main objective, but is only an organic integral part of industrial revolutionary strategy which is changing in the contemporary world and becoming more complicated. Those countries that started early use their national defense scientific research and engineering to bring forth the development of newly developed industries and to effect changes in traditional industries. Those that started late stress converting their military development results to civilian uses and their high tech results to the development of social production and the socioeconomic scope. By saying that we must not lag behind developed countries, we mean that we must not only make measures and preparations concerning technology, but also study and choose ways of development. Likewise, in the historic period where the new high tech revolution interlocks with the new industrial revolutionary surge in a fluctuating way. To see the change in the depths of the times from a macroscopic view and to make certain the historical course is still the elementary way toward speeding up reform for socialist countries. Now that every country in the world has understood and grasped the significance of the industrial revolutionary levels and mobility which are changing in the contemporary world, they have taken the same track. Whoever does not miss this epoch-making historical opportunity

and first makes outstanding contributions that meet the demands of technological industries in this new era will be successful in the future.

Economic & Agricultural

Li Guixian Urges More Consumer Spending

OW0202053690 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1400 GMT 30 Jan 90

[From "Night News" program]

[Text] According to a report in today's edition of JIN-RONG SHIBAO [Financial Times], Li Guixian, state councillor and concurrently governor of the People's Bank of China, said at an economic forum held on the eve of the Spring Festival that the current amount of money in circulation in China's markets was about 250 billion yuan. He said: Currently people are still assuming a wait-and-see attitude regarding the purchase of big items. There is quite a large number of people who have money in their hands but they neither want to make any purchases nor wish to deposit the money in the bank. To solve the problem of overstocked industrial products, we must open the channel to increased consumption. In addition to encouraging enterprises to produce more marketable products, it is also necessary to channel the flow of the more than 250 billion banknotes to ensure that some of the money goes to the market.

Increase Seen in Long-Term Overseas Loans

OW0202114590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1037 GMT 2 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 2 (XINHUA)—Long-term loans raised overseas by the China Investment Bank last year were up 55 percent on the previous year, the latest financial news reports.

The bank has approved 1,122 projects for loans. Of that number, 460 have gone into production and generated an output value totalling 12.1 billion yuan (about 2.57 billion U.S. dollars).

The Beijing-based professional newspaper says the bank concluded two contracts on borrowing long-term loans from two Western banks last year.

It now enjoys the prestige of using foreign funds, funds from the World Bank in particular. The World Bank and a number of provinces and municipalities have entrusted it to serve as a bridge between them.

The paper notes that the bank has set up 104 agencies abroad. Last year it settled 1,300 import and export and non-trade accounts involving 290 million U.S. dollars.

CITIC's Telecommunications Stake Detailed

HK0102015790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING
POST (BUSINESS POST) in English 1 Feb 90 p 9

[By Eva To]

[Text] China International Trust and Investment Corp's (CITIC) acquisition of a 20 percent stake in Hong Kong Telecommunications is a double bonus to the international investment arm of Beijing.

The acquisition bolsters the firm's stable of strategic assets in Hong Kong, while the way in which the \$10 billion deal is financed marks a major advancement in CITIC's skills in high finance.

The three-tiered financing package currently under syndication will give the mainland firm access to a \$10 billion investment by forking out, up front, only one fifth of the total sum.

The remaining \$8 billion will be raised from the market in a complicated package which combines the benefits of a variety of financing skills, which include project finance, options, zero-coupon bond, swaps and covered warrants.

The deal is structured not only to increase the gearing of the borrowing, but to ease the strain on the firm's cash flow in the early years of the loan.

But most importantly, the innovative packaging will help to push down borrowing cost which rocketed in the wake of the June 4 political crisis.

China's borrowing capability was significantly curtailed by the post-June 4 economic sanction led by the United States. Japan's adherence to the sanction has deprived the mainland of a vital source of funds.

Hopes are mounting that the World Bank will soon resume lending to the mainland. It is believed that the Japanese banks, eager to return to the market, will have a handy political excuse for a comeback if the supranational agency takes the lead.

Meanwhile bankers generally welcome the interest spread of about one percent over HIBOR (Hong Kong Interbank Offered Rate) for the \$5.4 billion project finance tranche, which gives both the lending and borrowing parties the rights to terminate the 10-year commitment at the end of seven years.

This enables this tranche to expire in March 1997, three months before the handover of Hong Kong's sovereignty back to China. The flexibility to cut short the \$5.4 billion commitment is an indication of the mainland firm's pragmatic approach in recognising the resistance of some international banks in taking up post-1997 exposure although loan arranger, Barclays Bank, denies that the timing is politically-motivated.

The package also comprises a five-year zero-coupon tranche of U.S.\$200 million with a swap to a conventional loan as well as a covered warrants for HK\$1 billion into ordinary Telecommunications shares.

Yet many are still wondering whether the package will provide an acceptable risk, considering that lead managers must also join the zero-coupon tranche in addition to the project finance portion.

Although CITIC does not have to make any interest payment throughout the life of the zero-coupon facility, the swap into loan would allow members of the syndicated group to have regular interest payment of a spread of slightly less than one percent over LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) for the five-year commitment.

The zero-coupon arrangement enables CITIC to immediate cash, but not the obligation of regular interest payments during the five-year period, although it has to pay a lump sum of U.S.\$370 million at the end of five years.

This would enable the mainland firm to stretch its borrowing capability by deploying the dividend yield more effectively in support of the project finance tranche, which is backed by 14 percent of Telecommunications' shares.

The use of the remaining six percent of Telecommunications' stake is also smartly manipulated so that it can support both the zero coupon and covered warrant tranches.

Although the six percent serves primarily as asset backing for the zero-coupon facility, the stake will also be available to the covered warrant holders when they exercise their rights. But the shares backing would be replaced by cash proceeds generated from the conversion of warrants.

Despite the telecommunication giant's huge market capitalisation, the increasing volatility of the Hong Kong stock market is threatening to undercut its value and its liquidity.

Hong Kong Firm Launches Investor Database

HK0102020790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Feb 90 p 1

[By Geoff Chrothall]

[Text] China Online, believed to be the first comprehensive database aimed specifically at foreign investors and traders in China, went on the market yesterday as part of Hong Kong's first public international information management and database service, iNet.

The database was developed over nearly five years by Mr Alred Croucher, for six years a consultant in Beijing and now director of locally based Consultrade Development (China) Ltd.

The database provides a comprehensive and constantly updated China reference library (now standing at about 1,500 pages and expanding) aimed primarily at marketing professionals and senior executives making strategic investment decisions, according to Mr Croucher.

China Online is designed to advise businessmen on how, when and where to invest in China and provides detailed information on 2,000 top officials, their personal histories and family connections.

"As we all know, nepotism plays a very influential role in Chinese politics and it is important to know who is related to who," Mr Croucher said.

The database is 50 percent based on official Chinese economic and trade statistics culled from a variety of sources including China Market Publishing, a joint venture formed by Consultrade and the ECONOMIC DAILY in Beijing, and 50 percent analysis by Mr Croucher.

"The raw figures themselves do not mean a thing without further analysis and explanation from an expert such as myself," he said.

Mr Croucher expects his clients will be mainly multinationals, banks, law and accountancy firms, as well as academics, researchers and journalists.

The main market will be the United States, where there are some two million on-line computer users, and eventually Europe.

"Hong Kong is still a relatively young market and people here are not really used to the idea of paying for information. We also have the problem in Hong Kong of being in competition with 5.5 million other China experts," Mr Croucher said.

The main advantage of China Online over the numerous specialist China trade journals in circulation, according to Mr Croucher, is "the vast amount of information it contains, updated on a daily basis."

Consultrade has four people in Hong Kong working on the database and three more in its Beijing office.

"The system has a simple notice board format and is relatively cheap when compared with expensive reference books which have to be renewed every year," he added.

The system can be accessed by subscribers to iNet, locally, in North America and Europe at a cost of about HK\$100 for five minutes.

Raw Materials Supply, Demand To Balance

HK3101041490 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 31 Jan 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Li Hong]

[Text] Supply and demand of raw materials are expected to even out this year as China strikes a balance between production and marketing.

But senior government officials are not optimistic that shortages and over-supply in some areas can be completely eradicated.

They say those markets which experienced slow growth in the latter half of last year can expect some improvement, despite poor supply of some raw materials.

"This requires those raw material enterprises readjusting their industrial structure as well as make-up of products," Xie Mingshan, chief of the Policy Research Bureau of the Ministry of Materials and Equipment, told CHINA DAILY.

He said he hoped supply of raw coal would meet demand in 1990, but said good quality coal would be scarce. Some varieties of rolled steel would be in short supply, but demand for some building materials, such as construction steel, cement and glass, would be low.

Xie said the purchase and sale of most chemical industrial products would be buoyant, while machinery, electronic products and vehicles would continue to be stockpiled.

Xie, who is also ministry spokesman, said the current nationwide sales lull was characterized by swelling production, shrinking consumption and growing stockpiling.

The retrenchment policy implemented at the end of 1988 put a brake on the consumption of raw materials. As a result, present stores of steel had increased four percent; timber 12 percent; cement 21 percent; and coal 20 percent compared with the beginning of last year.

Xie outlined several countermeasures the ministry planned to introduce to cope with the current problem:

- To reduce production of unwanted products, and improve quality;
- To increase marketing by all possible means;
- To export more materials not consumed domestically;
- To boost output of materials now short in supply by establishing more plants;
- To conserve materials in high demand and eliminate waste;
- And to increase imports of materials in short supply.

Xie said the ministry also aimed to trim the present material supply policy and disentangle the markets.

This would be achieved, he said, by fulfilling and strengthening the State's mandatory plan of materials distribution. In recent years, State control over the quantity and allocation of some key materials had been weakened, and many enterprises had failed to meet the State's contractual obligations.

This in turn affected the State's ability to distribute material resources according to industrial policy, Xie said.

This year those failing to meet State-contracted deliveries would not be allowed to sell their materials on the free market.

Distribution priorities would go to agriculture, energy, communications, national defence and export-oriented enterprises.

More than 10,000 tons of steel and wires had been specially earmarked to support the country's agriculture, Xie said.

All distribution channels would be checked in an effort by the ministry to continue streamlining material wholesale companies.

Xie said China's price authorities should reform the present "dual-track" price system, to facilitate the overhaul of the entire system.

Commentator on Correct Consumption View

HK3101074590 Beijing JINGJI CANKAO in Chinese
3 Jan 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Encourage the Setting Up of a Correct Concept of Consumption"]

[Text] For some time recently, the extreme weakness of the market seems to have been a fervent topic of conversation. Owners of production plants have claimed: Products cannot be sold so our continued production is disturbed. The circulation departments likewise have said: With such a large stockpiling of commodities, how could the commercial departments stand the losses? Responsible persons of economic departments have also repeatedly urged the various localities to enliven circulation and to open up new markets. It looks as if this country of ours, which originally had been extremely short of commodities, has suddenly displayed the signs of commodities magically becoming as plentiful as the mountains and seas. Ordinary consumers are struck by this confusing phenomenon.

In recent years, this contradiction between gross supply and gross demand in our society not only has not been eased, but even has become aggravated. According to estimates made by prestigious departments of the country, last year purchasing power awaiting fulfillment increased to nearly 700 billion yuan and this year there will be a further increase. Under this condition of such an enormous gap between supply and demand, how could the market have developed such weakness? It should be explained that the market weakness was a surface phenomenon and a temporary one. It did not reflect the actual status. This phenomenon was only the periodic effect of improving, rectifying and depressing demand. Aside from this, it was also connected with certain people having an incorrect understanding that prevented people from practicing normal consumption.

Hence there is need to rectify the understanding of consumption and advocate the setting up of a correct concept of consumption.

Oppose extravagance and waste and insist firmly on a suitable or appropriate degree of consumption. Lately an extravagant enthusiasm for consumption has appeared on the scene. For example, restaurants, hotels, enterprises, and even the reception rooms of government organs have become lavishly decorated. "One feast given by the cadre will cost the earnings of a year's time for the peasant" (referring to the average annual income of a peasant of around 1,000 yuan). This is an illustration of unregulated feasting and spending. Against this spending of money at the state's expense, using public funds to show off, and indulging in consumption in an extravagant style and for vanity's sake, and against certain people and certain families blindly following suit and even going to the extent of borrowing money to do so, public opinion is in strong opposition and greatly laments their occurrences. However, what we oppose is extravagance and waste, not a suitable kind of consumption. We advocate that units, enterprises, collectives, and individuals should have a correct kind of entertainment and social intercourse among themselves, such as the convention of necessary gatherings for the placing of orders and entertaining each other with dinner parties of not over four dishes and one bowl of soup per table. The word "appropriate" in the so-called appropriate consumption is very difficult to define. For different households and different individuals, the word "appropriate" has a different meaning. A family of not very substantial means can live more frugally, eat less expensively, dress not so "fashionably," and spend less money; whereas a family of economically substantial means can afford to have more spacious quarters, eat more expensively, dress more "fashionably" and spend more freely. But a suitable degree of consumption has one point in common and that is that there must be no waste or extravagance, which means buying things only when necessary, and making good and full use of the goods purchased.

Oppose excessive consumption and insist firmly on rational consumption. Several years ago, a very serious phenomenon of excessive consumption appeared in our country. From 1984 to 1988, the growth of our country's national income was 149 percent while the growth in the fixed assets investments in the whole society was 214 percent and the increase in the monetary income of urban and rural residents was 200 percent. This forced four countries to pass the days by relying on eating up the old capital, incurring heavy budget deficits, issuing large amounts of banknotes, and raising foreign loans. It brought serious consequences to our country's economic development. This error of excessive consumption must not be allowed to happen again. Nevertheless, we are not opposed to consumption of the rational kind; that is, the growth in consumption must be at a slower pace than the growth in production. So far as the state, localities, enterprises, families, and individuals are concerned, this means that consumption cannot be placed on reliance of

borrowings and the basis of spending in anticipation of one's income. Nor indeed should we eat all, spend all and divide all; rather we should spend in strict accordance with our income, and leave aside a definite margin.

Oppose extraordinary and abnormal consumption but advocate ordinary and normal consumption. The outstanding manifestation of extraordinary consumption is the blowing of the wind of panic buying. At a time of the high tide of panic buying, certain people pay no heed to whether or not a commodity is needed for use but go ahead and buy madly. Ours is a large country. We have a population of 1.1 billion and at the moment are still an economically deficient country. We do not have a large reserve of commodities in the warehouses, it is already not easy to meet normal needs, and we can hardly stand a wave of panic buying. We must firmly insist on normal consumption. When considering buying a commodity, the consumer must start from his own need and capability. He must not buy simply because other people buy or allow himself to be dragged along by the "gust of wind." The consumer's demand is a variable and if the selection and buying are not concentrated on certain commodities, then the pressure on the market will be dispersed.

Some people say: The present is the time of improvement and rectification and we are required to pass restrained days. There should be no household consumption or individual consumption to speak of. In reality, this is a misunderstanding. The restrained days which the party and government spoke of refer to the idea that in production and construction we must restrict ourselves and not spend as freely as before, when the economy was heated and we indulged in investing in anything on an enormously large scale and getting along at exceedingly fast paces. They also referred to the idea that in the issuance of banknotes, granting of credit and loans, and spending of consumption funds we must start from a restrained state and cannot, like before, go into super or excessive distribution. Likewise, they referred to the idea that in collective consumption and spendings by the use of public funds we must be frugal and restrained and cannot repeat the past practices of using public funds to travel indiscriminately, and spending public money to give parties and to send gifts. As for consumption by the family and the individual, the family or individual concerned must start from their own needs and capability. The party and the state do not encourage a family or an individual to indulge in extravagance and waste or in excessive and extraordinary consumption, but by no means do they require people of the whole nation to tighten their belts, to dress thriftily and eat sparingly, or to live like the impoverished monks. During the period of improvement and rectification, despite the fact that the national economy is facing difficulties, the party and the government are still doing their level best to raise and improve the people's standard of living except that the extent or degree of the raising and improving cannot match that in ordinary years.

Society cannot depart from consumption, and indeed the purpose of production is consumption. Only when there is consumption can the markets be prosperous, production be continuous and the economy be developed. At the moment, under the conditions of the piling up of stocks of commodities in the warehouses, a firm insistence on a suitable degree of consumption and on consumption that is rational and proper carries an important and realistic significance in making the market lively, developing enterprises production, and maintaining a stable economic situation.

Retirement of Shipping Director Yuan Geng Denied

HK0202032590 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
2 Feb 90 p 28

["Special Dispatch": "Jiang Bo Denies That Yuan Geng Will Retire and Says No Change in Personnel Affairs Has Been Made at the Top Level of the China Merchant Steamship Navigation Company"]

[Text] Jiang Bo, Director and General Manager of the China Merchants' Steamship Navigation Company yesterday denied the story in circulation that top-level personnel changes are taking place in the consortium and that Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors Yuan Geng in charge of everyday business will soon retire. He said that up to the present no instructions have been received from the Ministry of Communications about personnel changes in the top echelons of the company.

He said that the overall business operations of the China Merchants' Steamship Navigation Company last year were better than in the preceding year. But the hotel business suffered, because of the reduced number of tourists visiting Hong Kong around the "June 4" period. Inland and local transportation volumes also dropped 15 percent compared with the year before.

He said that due to unsatisfactory market conditions, there is at present no plan for the company to go public. As to the outlook for the company this year, it will seek development in stability, because its development in the past few years has been too fast.

As for the business conditions of the Union Bank, he said the bank's state of operations has been quite satisfactory. It registered a profit of more than 20 million yuan (yuan can refer to Hong Kong dollars) two years ago. Last year its profits were still better. So the bank will be kept going.

Regarding shipping, he said that whether there is a need to add to the fleet of shipping depends on market conditions. Two years ago, the carrying capacity of cargo vessels was 2 million tons. But last year it rose to more than 3 million tons, about 20 percent of them retained for self-use.

He said that the company has the intention to bid for the No 8 container pier. But there has been no fixed plan about cooperating with local syndicates or with foreign capital. As to the large-sized capital construction projects starting [in Hong Kong] in 1992, he said the company would get involved, given financial resources and opportunities.

East Region**Fu Xishou Outlines 1990 Anhui Agenda***OW2901062890 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 90**[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]*

[Text] The Anhui Provincial Government on 22 January held a meeting for all members of the provincial government to review Anhui's work in 1989 and to discuss and study the major tasks for 1990. Governor Fu Xishou presided over the meeting, and Vice Governors Shao Ming, Long Nian, Wu Changqi, and Zhang Runxia attended.

The comrades attending the meeting reviewed Anhui's work in 1989. The province made new progress in its work in all fields in 1989.

Speaking on Anhui's work in 1990, Fu Xishou emphatically pointed out: Currently our overriding task is to maintain overall stability. In 1990 the provincial government should concentrate its efforts on doing work in six areas.

First, we should concentrate our efforts on developing agriculture. We should continue to stabilize and improve the system of contracted responsibility on a household basis with remuneration linked to output. We should pay attention to expanding collective economic power. We should concentrate efforts on doing a few practical things to strengthen the foundation for future agricultural development. While ensuring the supply of products for farm use and the means of agricultural production, we should make serious efforts to invigorate agriculture through promoting agrotechnology, so that we may achieve new breakthroughs in agricultural development in the next 2 or 3 years.

Second, we should maintain appropriate economic growth. We must bear in mind the historical lessons of seeking quick results. We should concentrate efforts on improving product quality and on readjusting the industrial structure.

Third, we should continue to control prices and stabilize the market.

Fourth, we should insist on improving various reform measures, and maintain consistency and stability in our policies.

Fifth, we should explore and establish a macroeconomic regulatory system that will combine planned economy and market regulation.

Sixth, we should maintain social stability and make greater efforts to promote spiritual civilization.

Fu Xishou stressed: In 1990 members of the provincial government must set examples for others in carrying out work. They should earnestly solicit the opinions of the masses, resolutely fight corruption, make efforts to build

a clean government, and truly improve their work and work efficiency. He hoped that by pooling together everyone's efforts, Anhui's work will be carried out better in the new year.

Lu Rongjing Visits Anhui Village, Bus Terminal*OW2901125290 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in
Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 90**[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]*

[Text] On 19 January, during the recess of a meeting, Lu Rongjing, secretary of the Anhui provincial party committee, visited the Xuanzhou bus terminal to familiarize himself with passenger transportation for the Spring Festival. He also visited the afforestation site in Zhutangpu Village in Langxi County and called on some party members, cadres, and villagers there. During an informal meeting with the village cadres, he asked about the village's party branch, agricultural production, township enterprises, scientific farming, family planning, and the villagers' lives. He especially asked about the lives of the five-guarantee households [childless and infirm elderly people who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing, and burial expenses] and dependents of revolutionary martyrs, demobilized soldiers, and veterans. He asked about the village's cultural activities during the Spring Festival. He also visited some rural families.

Comrade Lu Rongjing was glad to learn that party members of the village party branch were working in unity and playing their vanguard role. He was glad that village affairs were properly managed and that the villagers' per capita income exceeded 900 yuan. He praised the party branch and stressed that party branches in rural areas are the key to good management of rural affairs and to the development of the rural economy. Party branch members must work in unity and set good examples for others to follow. Guiding the masses to fight poverty and achieve prosperity is a fundamental responsibility of party branches. Party branches cannot do this if they are weak and impotent. We should also pay attention to developing the village economy. Many things cannot be done if the village economy is undeveloped. All leaders, especially county leaders, must fully realize this.

Comrade Lu Rongjing said: The Spring Festival is around the corner. I am here to visit you and give my best regards to you today. I also hope that all village party branches and Communist Youth League [CYL] branches will sponsor wholesome cultural and sports activities that local people like. For example, they can make the Spring Festival more colorful by sponsoring tug-of-war contests, chess tournaments, poker tournaments, and basketball tournaments. They should change the outmoded customs and guide the people to fight feudalistic and superstitious practices. They should encourage people not to gamble, so that the Spring Festival will really be a joyful, civil, and harmonious holiday.

Comrade Lu Rongjing urged the village party branch secretary to convey Spring Festival greetings from the provincial party committee, the provincial people's government, and himself to all party members, cadres, and people in the village.

Comrade Lu Rongjing then walked to Xuanzhou bus terminal to see the transportation situation there. He inspected the ticket booths and the waiting lounge. He inspected the terminal's environment, the order of passengers, the retailers nearby, and the commodity supply. He had cordial conversations with some passersby.

Lu Rongjing pointed out: Passenger transportation during the Spring Festival is a huge task, because many passengers are eager to return home for family reunions. The bus station must intensify its management and devise a system that can help maintain good order among the passengers. Some personnel should be assigned to help the passengers. Cadres should work on the frontline to take good care of elderly people, children, and women, so that all passengers can have a safe family reunion. Leading authorities at all levels must be concerned with people's life and provide good transportation services during the Spring Festival. They should make sure that market supply is sufficient and that there will be cultural activities and joyful entertainment for the masses during the holiday.

Lu Rongjing Addresses Anhui Party, PLA Leaders

*OW2901175590 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] A forum attended by responsible comrades of party, government, and military organizations of the province and Hefei City was held at the provincial party committee on the afternoon of 24 January.

Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over and addressed the meeting. He first extended Spring Festival greetings to commanders and fighters and to public security cadres and policemen of the provincial Military District, the Hefei Academy of Artillery, the Hefei Academy of Electronic Engineering, the provincial Armed Police corps, the provincial fire brigade, and other Anhui-based Army units. He thanked the Army for its important contributions to Anhui's stability, and invited all quarters to offer their opinions on the provincial party committee's work last year.

He said: Last year was an unusual year for our province. Politically, we withstood the rigorous tests of stopping turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion. Economically, we withstood the tests of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. The overall situation is fine. Despite the many difficulties, total industrial and agricultural output value exceeded 60 billion yuan. In addition, we did two important things in the agriculture sphere; namely, building irrigation projects and planting forests. We also achieved initial results in stabilizing

commodity prices, screening companies, and curbing the scale of capital construction projects.

Touching on the objectives of this year's work, Lu Rongjing said: We should give priority to stabilizing the overall situation. We should exert great efforts in building a clean government and in developing party organizations at the grass-root level. We should fully size up the economic difficulties and engage the common efforts of all sectors.

In his speech, a responsible comrade of the Army said: The Army also went through rigorous tests in the past year. Facts have shown that the People's Liberation Army [PLA] is capable of passing the stiffest tests. In the new year, as in the past, the Army will follow the leadership of the party committee and make greater contributions to Anhui by defending the country, safeguarding the people's lives, taking part in maintaining public order, supporting the government, and cherishing the people.

At the forum, responsible comrades of the provincial and Hefei City party, government, and military organizations spoke highly of the mutual support and cooperation between the Army and the civilians in the past year. In stressing that the present stability and unity have not come easily, they called for continued efforts to strengthen ideological and political work. They also expressed full confidence in Anhui's future.

Attending the meeting were Lu Rongjing, Fu Xishou, Wang Guangyu, Shi Junjie, Meng Fulin, Yang Yongliang, Cheng Guanghua, Liu Guangcai, Niu Xiaomei, Zhao Baoxing, (Wang Shengjun), and (Shi Lei), and responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], the provincial Military District. Also attending the forum were responsible comrades of the Hefei Academy of Artillery, the Hefei Academy of Electronic Engineering, the provincial Armed Police corps, the provincial fire brigade, the Hefei City Party Committee and Government, as well as provincial and city departments concerned.

Text of Fujian Rules on Parades, Demonstrations

*OW3001024790 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese
19 Jan 90 p 3*

[Text] Measures of Fujian Province for Implementing the "PRC Law Governing Assemblies, Parades, and Demonstrations"—adopted by the 12th Session of the 7th Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 9 January 1990

Article 1. The following measures are drawn up in accordance with Article 35 of the "PRC Law Governing Assemblies, Parades, and Demonstrations" for the sake

of safeguarding citizens' rights to assemblies, parades, and demonstrations and for maintaining social stability and public order.

Article 2. Assemblies, parades, and demonstrations held within the administrative domain of Fujian shall abide by the "PRC Law Governing Assemblies, Parades, and Demonstrations," its implementing rules, and these measures.

Article 3. People's governments at all levels shall, according to law, safeguard citizens' rights to assemblies, parades, and demonstrations.

Article 4. While exercising their rights to assemblies, parades, and demonstrations, citizens shall abide by the Constitution and the law. They shall not contravene the fundamental principles established in the Constitution and shall not infringe upon the state, social, and collective interests and the legitimate freedom and rights of other citizens.

Article 5. The responsible authorities in charge of assemblies, parades, and demonstrations are public security bureaus of cities and counties and public security sub-bureaus of municipal districts where these assemblies, parades, and demonstrations are held. If a parade or demonstration involves two or more districts or counties, the authorities in charge shall be the public security organ above the district and county public security organs.

If public security organs are uncertain of their jurisdiction over an assembly, parade, or demonstration, the public security organ above them shall designate one of them to exercise jurisdiction.

Article 6. The sponsors of assemblies, parades, and demonstrations are those who organize and lead the assemblies, parades, and demonstrations.

If there are two or more sponsors, one of them shall be designated the principal sponsor.

Article 7. People who are under one of the following conditions shall not be sponsors of assemblies, parades, and demonstrations:

1. People who are under control, who are on a suspended sentence, who are on probation, or whose sentence is being executed outside prison;
2. People who are on bail waiting for trial, or people whose living is being supervised; and
3. People who are incapacitated, or people who have limited capacity.

Article 8. The sponsor of an assembly, parade, or demonstration shall submit his application to the responsible authorities 5 days prior to the holding of the activity, bringing along his identification card and other documents that can certify his identity. He shall also fill out an "Application for Assembly, Parade, and Demonstration" and answer relevant inquiries. The responsible authorities shall reject all applications submitted through letters, cables, telephone calls, or other means.

The time needed for filing a request for holding an assembly, parade, or demonstration begins when the responsible authorities receive the application.

Article 9. The following information shall be stated on the application form:

1. The sponsor's name, sex, age, nationality, place of birth, occupation, ID card number, name of unit where he works, permanent address, and a telephone number by which he can be contacted;
2. The purpose, ways, placard slogans, verbal slogans, the number of participants in the activities, and placard size;
3. The date of the activities, the time they begin and end, the locations (including the gathering and disbanding locations), and the procession routes;
4. The number of vehicles, the types of motorized vehicles and their license numbers, and the types and quantity of audio equipment to be used; and
5. The security measures to be taken during the assembly, parade, or demonstration.

Article 10. If the organization of or the participation in the assembly, parade, or demonstration is made in the name of a state organ, social group, enterprise or institution, the application must have the signature of the legal representative of the unit and its official stamp.

Article 11. The responsible authorities shall make a written decision on approving or disapproving the application 2 days before the date of the assembly, parade, or demonstration. If a decision is not made within the prescribed period, the application shall be deemed as approved. The sponsor of the assembly, parade, or demonstration shall obtain the notification of the decision at the location where the application was submitted at a time designated by the responsible authorities. The application shall be considered withdrawn if he fails to obtain the notification within the prescribed time.

Article 12. If an assembly, parade, or demonstration is one which demands solutions to certain specific issues, the responsible authorities may notify the relevant authorities or units to talk to the sponsor and settle the issues through consultations. They may also postpone the time requested for holding the activities for 5 days.

The relevant authorities or units shall notify the responsible authorities of the results of the consultations in due course.

Article 13. The responsible authorities may change the time, locations, and routes of an assembly, parade, or demonstration when:

1. It takes places during rush hour;
2. It takes place during a major holiday or state activity;
3. The holding of the assembly, parade, or demonstration will affect the normal progress of large political, economic, or cultural activities of the masses; or
4. It will seriously affect traffic order and social order.

After the responsible authorities have approved the application, they shall promptly notify the sponsor of the

assembly, parade, or demonstration about any changes in the time, location, or routes of the assembly, parade, or demonstration.

Article 14. If the sponsor of the assembly, parade, or demonstration disagrees with the responsible authorities' disapproval, he may, within 3 days after receiving the notification, request the people's government of the same level for a reexamination of the application. The people's government shall, within 3 days after receiving the reexamination request, make a written decision and notify the sponsor and the responsible authorities.

Article 15. For legally approved assemblies, parades, and demonstrations, the responsible authorities shall send people's police to maintain traffic and public order and to ensure their normal progress.

Article 16. The sponsors of assemblies, parades, and demonstrations shall be responsible for the order of those participating in the assembly, parade, or demonstration. They shall always work in coordination with the responsible officers of the assigned people's police and designate one-tenth of the assembly participants, paraders, and demonstrators to assist the people's police in maintaining order.

The sponsors and all order maintenance personnel shall wear distinctive signs. One day before the holding of the assembly, parade, or demonstration, the samples of the signs shall be delivered to the responsible authorities for the record.

Article 17. When paraders and demonstrators move along streets, the width of the procession shall not be wider than 4 meters. On streets with lanes marked for large-size and small-size vehicles, they shall proceed on the lanes reserved for large-size vehicles. On streets with lanes marked for motorized and nonmotorized vehicles, they shall proceed on the right side of the lane reserved for motorized vehicles. On streets not divided by a central line, they shall use only one-half of the street and proceed along the right-hand side.

Article 18. Paraders and demonstrators may not stop at any of the following locations:

1. Entrances—30 meters on each side—to long-distance bus terminals, ferry piers, hospitals, and fire stations;
2. Railway junctions, road junctions, bridges, and tunnels; and
3. Busy commercial areas.

Article 19. When the procession of paraders and demonstrators encounter one of the following, the responsible officers of the assigned people's police may immediately change the procession routes:

1. When there is a major traffic accident on the street, and the problem cannot be quickly settled;
2. When a major local natural disaster or sudden accident occurs which will affect the normal progress of the parade or demonstration; and
3. When there are other circumstances prescribed by relevant laws and regulations.

When the procession routes must be changed, the responsible officers of the assigned people's police shall promptly notify the sponsor of the parade or demonstration.

Article 20. The responsible officers of assigned people's police may control the traffic on certain road sections in accordance with the traffic disorder that appears—or might appear—during the course of the parade or demonstration.

When traffic control is imposed on road sections, no motorized vehicle may enter these sections, and nonmotorized vehicles and pedestrians may enter only if approved by the people's police.

Article 21. During the course of an assembly, parade, or demonstration, the responsible authorities may, for the sake of maintaining order, install clearly marked cordons in the vicinity of buildings of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Fujian Provincial People's Government, the Fujian Provincial Military District, the Fujian Higher People's Court, the Fujian People's Procuratorate, and other state organs and military organs, as well as radio and television stations. No one shall enter the cordoned areas without the approval of the people's police.

Article 22. With the exception of those approved by the Fujian Provincial People's Government, there shall be no assembly, parade, or demonstration held in areas closer than 10-300 meters from buildings accommodating state guests, major military facilities, airports, railway stations, and seaports.

The specific periphery set for areas mentioned in the above paragraph shall be demarcated by the various municipal and county people's governments and reported to the provincial people's government for approval.

Calculating the periphery shall be based on the following: It shall be measured from the outer edge of the wall if the building is surrounded by a wall; it shall be measured from the outer edge of a boundary marker if there is no wall but a distinctive boundary marker; and it shall be measured from a line 5 meters from the building if there is neither a wall nor a boundary marker.

Article 23. The people's police shall stop an assembly, parade, or demonstration when one of the following conditions exists:

1. An application has not been submitted according to law, or an application has been submitted but not approved;
2. It proceeds in a way not in conformity with the purpose, ways, placard slogans, verbal slogans, audio equipment, time to begin and end, locations, and routes approved by the responsible authorities; and
3. When public security is in jeopardy or when public order is seriously undermined by the procession.

The responsible officers of the assigned people's police have the authority to order the procession disbanded when one of the situations mentioned in the aforementioned paragraph occurs and when the order to stop has been issued but ignored.

Article 24. After the responsible officers of assigned people's police order the disbanding of a procession, the people who take part in the assembly, parade, or demonstration shall leave the scene orderly within the prescribed period, and the people's police shall maintain order. For those who refuse to leave, the responsible officers of the assigned people's police have the authority to disperse them by the necessary forceful means, including water cannons, batons, and tear gas. They may also take the insubordinates away from the scene or detain them immediately.

Article 26. All those who violate the "PRC Law Governing Assemblies, Parades, and Demonstrations" and its implementing regulations as well as these implementing measures shall have their legal responsibilities investigated according to law.

Article 27. The right to interpret these implementing measures belongs to the provincial people's government.

Article 28. These implementing measures become effective upon promulgation.

Wang Zhaoguo, Fujian Commander Greet PLA Unit

OW2901195490 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 90

[Text] Governor Wang Zhaoguo, accompanied by Major General Zhang Zongde, commander of the Fujian Military District, visited junior officers and enlisted men of a People's Liberation Army [PLA] unit under the Nanjing Military Region stationed in Fuzhou City this morning. On behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and the people of Fujian Province, Wang Zhaoguo extended New Year's greetings to the officers and men. He warmly praised the unit for its contributions to Fujian's economic construction, reform, and opening to the outside world in the past year. He encouraged the officers and men to carry forward the fine tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people and to make more contributions to the people in the new year.

Fujian Leaders Attend Spring Festival Carnival

OW3001123290 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 90

[Text] People from all walks of life throughout the province happily gathered at the provincial sports center in Fuzhou today for a Spring Festival carnival to greet the first spring of the 1990's.

Attending the Spring Festival carnival were Lu Jiayi, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC];

leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, including Chen Guangyi, Wang Zhaoguo, Jia Qinglin, Hu Hong, Cheng Xu, Yuan Qitong, and Lin Kaiqin; old comrades from various localities and the military, including Wei Jingshui, Wu Hongxiang, Jia Jiuming, Lu Sheng, and Wan Zhi; and leading comrades of the provincial Military District and naval bases and the Air Force units stationed in Fujian, including Zhang Zongde, Jiang Shaozhi, and Qian Yingfa.

Governor Wang Zhaoguo presided over the carnival. Chen Guangyi, secretary of the provincial party committee, conveyed Lunar New Year greetings to all circles in Fujian on behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial Military District, and the leadership of Fuzhou City.

Cheng Guangyi said: As we look forward to the last decade of this century, we are sure that it will be the time for the children of Fujian to develop their potential to the full and to achieve resounding success, as they continue to advance along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, fully recognized Fujian's work when he inspected our province in late December. He also placed earnest hope in us. We must turn the CPC Central Committee's concern and support for Fujian's political, military, and civilian sectors into a stimulus that keeps us marching forward. We must regard the expectations of the CPC Central Committee as the new goals for our struggle. We are convinced that, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core and with the political, military, and civilian quarters in the province working hard hand in hand and in unity, we can certainly consolidate and develop a stable and unified political situation; guarantee sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the economy; and allow Fujian's reform and open-door campaign and other undertakings to develop in a better and faster way.

The carnival featured arresting performances of folk arts and a skydiving show, which received thunderous applause from the audience. Prior to the carnival, the provincial leaders attended a Spring Festival gathering sponsored by the departments under the provincial and Fuzhou City governments.

Jiangxi's Wu Guanzheng Addresses Scientists

OW3101023190 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Text] Scientists and technicians in our province who had distinguished themselves in tackling difficult problems in science and technology were commended in Nanchang this morning.

Speaking at a commendation meeting, Wu Guanzheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, said: Jiangxi boasts 450,000 professionals in all fields, who form an entirely reliable contingent capable of waging hard struggle.

Liu Fangren, Wang Taihua, Zhang Chuanshi, Zhao Zengyi, Zhu Zhihong, Xu Qin, Pei Dean, Chen Guizun, Wu Yongle, Liao Yanxiong, and other leading comrades as well as veteran comrade Fu Yutian attended the commendation meeting and presented certificates to representatives of the winners of the 1989 provincial awards on scientific and technological progress. They also presented provincial awards on the Spark Plan.

Vice Governor Chen Guizun presided over the meeting.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has set up provincial awards on outstanding scientific and technological achievements, provincial awards on scientific and technological progress, and the provincial award on the Spark Plan. Our province also formulated the related measures for giving awards and the rules for implementation and appointed an evaluation committee accordingly. A provincial network for awarding achievements in science and technology has begun to take shape and has become an important component part of work in science and technology in our province.

In 1989, the province selected a total of 127 items for the provincial awards in scientific and technological progress, and 18 items for the provincial awards on the Spark Plan. A total of 579 people were awarded. The awarded items directly created 150 million yuan in economic benefits. These included 16 excellent items which also won state awards in science and technology.

At the commendation meeting, on behalf of the provincial party committee and government, Wu Guanzheng warmly congratulated and cordially extended regards to the prize-winning comrades as well as scientists and technicians on all fronts throughout the province.

Wu Guanzheng noted: Serving economic development is a major concern of science and technology. At present the primary objective of science and technology is to invigorate agriculture and industry, which will rely on science and technology. Our goal is to promote agricultural production and raise the technical and managerial level of industrial enterprises by relying on scientific and technological progress. To invigorate agriculture through reliance on scientific and technological progress, we should, on the one hand, emphasize popularizing and applying existing achievements in agricultural science and technology; on the other hand, we should put greater efforts into major scientific and technological research and development projects to provide agriculture with a greater power for sustained development.

We should concentrate our efforts on raising the industrial enterprises' technical and managerial level; actively organize efforts to tackle difficult problems in science

and technology; popularize achievements; promote the development of high technology; vigorously spread popular science and technology; and widely launch technical renovation activities among the masses. Thus, industry, science, and technology will truly help reduce the consumption of energy and raw materials, lower production costs, improve product quality, increase labor productivity, achieve better economic results, and readjust the production structure and the product mix.

While ensuring that work in all fields serves economic development, which is the main concern, we should also pay adequate attention to basic research and should support selected projects in this area. Scientists working in the frontier of their respective disciplines should be encouraged to explore the unknown world and scale new heights in science. Greater efforts should be made to train scientists and technicians, and to constantly raise the political, ideological, and vocational levels of scientists and technicians.

Wu Guanzheng stressed: Promoting progress in science and technology is an important matter for the whole party and all the people. Party and government leadership at all levels and all departments should give priority to the development of science and technology; realize the urgency of relying on science and technology; sincerely show concern for, rely on, and support the work in science and technology; study and solve the problems in science and technology; and strive to create a favorable social environment for promoting progress in science and technology.

Jiangxi Provincial Leaders Address Model Workers

OW3001122690 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 90

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The hall of the Jiangxi Guesthouse was permeated with laughter and applause this morning. Wu Guangzheng, Liu Fangren, Ma Shichang, Zhao Zengyi, Qian Jiaming, Chen Guisun, Chen Andong, and other leaders of Jiangxi and Nanchang, as well as some 100 model workers from all circles, were on hand to usher in the Spring Festival.

Speaking at the gathering, a dozen or so model workers, including Zhang Fengying, Zeng Ronggao, Liu Yunlai, and Sun Ming, said that the success achieved in various fields has increased their confidence in the ongoing economic retrenchment and in the fight against difficulties.

In his speech at the gathering, Jiangxi Governor Wu Guangzheng extended festive greetings from the provincial party committee and government to the model workers. He asked them to convey his greetings to the vast number of workers, peasants, intellectuals, and other comrades who have contributed to Jiangxi's construction and reform. The governor also extended his

cordial regards to all workers and cadres who stayed at their jobs during the Spring Festival holiday.

Wu Guangzheng said: The 1980's, which have just ended, were years in which we advanced triumphantly along the socialist course; in which brilliant success was achieved in launching the modernization drive, carrying out reform, and opening to the outside world; and in which socialism displayed its great vitality. Fully reflecting the people's wisdom and resourcefulness and their invincibility, the great and brilliant achievements are also an embodiment of the toil and sweat of model workers on all fronts in Jiangxi.

Wu Guangzheng said: The 1990's will be an even more brilliant era in which the nation will strive to achieve the objective of doubling the gross national product for the second time. This will be a step with a close bearing on the prosperity or decline of the Chinese nation in the next century. To attain this objective, we must do two things which are of fundamental importance: First, the nation's political situation must continue to be stable; second, we must continue to make a success of economic retrenchment and reform, so that the economy can continue to develop in a sustained, steady, and coordinated manner.

Wu Guangzheng urged the model workers to carry forward the fine tradition of waging arduous struggle and dedicating themselves to their work selflessly. He urged them to continue to play the dominant role in rallying and leading the masses to make new contributions to the socialist cause.

Jiangxi Officials Visit Veteran Leaders

OW3001100390 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 90

[By station reporter (Zhu Jianxiang) and correspondent (Gong Youming)]

[Text] Comrades Wu Guangzheng and Liu Fangren, together with other provincial party, government, and military leaders, called on veteran comrades this morning to extend holiday greetings and to thank them for their great contributions to socialist revolution and construction.

Lu Xiuzhen, (Wang Taihua), (Zhang Chuanshi), Qian Jiamin, Sun Xiyue, Chen Guizun, and other responsible comrades of appropriate departments took part in the visit.

The provincial leaders exchanged greetings with Comrade Bai Dongcai, member of the Central Advisory Commission, when they visited him at his home. Bai Dongcai said: The provincial party committee and government did a very good job in every field of endeavor last year. We are very happy. Wu Guangzheng replied: This is because our veteran comrades laid a good foundation.

The provincial party, government, and military leaders also called on other veteran comrades and their wives, including Comrade Fu Yutian; (Sun Yaheng), Comrade Liu Jinhsiu's wife; and (Li Jing), Comrade Yang Shangkui's wife. Afterward, they went to Jiangxi Hospital to comfort Comrades Fang Zhichun, Zhu Kaiquan, Lai Shaoyao, (Wu Delan), (Wu Jiexing), and (Liu Bing), as well as comrades at and above the level of deputy bureau director, wishing them a speedy recovery. At the bedside, Fang Zhichun asked Wu Guangzheng and other comrades about the arrangements for the families who are eligible for the five guarantees [food, clothing, housing, medical care and burial expenses] and families living below the poverty line. He was pleased to learn that a special fund was set up by the provincial government to look after these families.

Later, the provincial party, government, and military leaders visited, in three separate groups, (Huang Tie), (Li Hengyuan), (Ji Xianghuang), (Fang Yuting), (Hong Shengfei), (Huang Yuanqing), (Cheng Zhicheng), (Wang Zhuotao), (Li Jieyou), (Huang Shijian), (Wu Zhenduo), (Gu Jigong), (Liu Jianhua), (Lu Liang), (Hong Yanzhong), (Zhu Danhua), (Wei Xiuying), (Wang Qianchun), (Nong Biaogui), (Huang Juming), (Zhao Chou), (Liu Rugao), (Ma Buqing), (Wu Huizhi), (Liu Zhengqiang), and other comrades who used to be deputy heads of the provincial departments, as well as the family members of deceased veteran comrades.

Lu Xiuzhen and responsible comrades of the Organization Department and Veteran Cadres (Office) of the provincial party committee called on hospitalized provincial cadres.

Jiang Chunyun Views Shandong Township Enterprise

SK2701065190 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 89 p 1

[Text] Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Zhao Zhihao, provincial governor, went to work at the provincial township enterprise bureau on the afternoon of 27 December. They gave important speeches on the development of our province's township enterprises.

Comrade Jiang Chunyun gave five opinions: First, township enterprises are an important pillar of the national economy of our country. At present, the province has more than 1.4 million township enterprises with 9.5 million employees. The output value of town, township, and village industrial enterprises amounts to more than 40 percent of the total industrial output value of the province; the income of township enterprises from their sales amounts to one-third of the province's commodity sales volume; and the value of their goods delivered for export and the taxes they delivered to higher authorities both amount to about one-fourth of the province's total. The masses of cadres, staff members, and workers of township enterprises have done a great amount of effective work this year, despite numerous difficulties. They have made it possible for township enterprises to achieve

new development and improvement in the process of improvement and rectification. The growth rate of township enterprises has slowed down, but their economic results have improved. The taxes delivered to higher authorities and their income from sales rose by more than 25 percent. We may say that township enterprises have made extraordinary achievements in an extraordinary year. The provincial party committee and the government are satisfied with this. As the new year is drawing near, I and Governor Zhao now extend warm congratulations to you for the achievements you have made in the past year and, through you, our warm greetings to the 9.5 million cadres, staff members, and workers of township enterprises throughout the province. Happy New Year!

Second, the general principle for the work of township enterprises for 1990 is that, in close connection with actual conditions, we should thoroughly study and implement the guidelines of the 5th plenary session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the 3d (enlarged) plenary session of the 5th provincial party committee. We should resolutely carry out the policy of "adjustment, consolidation, transformation, and improvement" on township enterprises as set forth by the party Central Committee, conscientiously implement the various policy measures, adopt all possible means to make new development and improvement of township enterprises, and achieve more remarkable results than in 1989.

Third, as Shandong's township enterprises are faced with a new turn for the better, all our thinking, work, policies, and measures should meet the demands of the new situation. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially over the past few years, Shandong's township enterprises have expanded rapidly and comprehensively to a considerable scale. Their fixed assets have reached 25.2 billion yuan, and about two-thirds of the province's villages have collective enterprises. Township enterprises have made important contributions in supporting agriculture, increasing market supply, earning foreign exchange through export, delivering taxes to higher authorities, placing jobless people, and changing the face of rural areas. This is the main stream. Of course, ill-considered development and problems in operation and management also existed. They were unavoidable in the initial stage of development. If the development in the past few years is regarded as the first step, we may say that, in general, the step has been big, successful, and stable.

Based on the state's demands for improvement and rectification and the actual conditions of our province, township enterprises should focus their work on improving their grade, quality, and levels in the future if they are to make their second step successful. This is the current major trend in the development of township enterprises. In this stage, their growth rate may slow down to a proper extent, but their economic results should be improved; and their number may not increase much, but their quality should be improved. We should shift as soon as possible our attention from growth rate

and development of new enterprises to economic results and enterprise quality. Only when we have successfully taken this step can they increase their competitive edges in domestic and foreign markets and make still greater contributions to the state and society. With a fairly solid foundation, the experiences accumulated in many years and, particularly, the guidance of the party Central Committee's policy of adjustment, consolidation, transformation, and improvement, the second step will certainly be more stable, better, and even faster, as long as people throughout the province unify their thinking and work in a down-to-earth manner.

Fourth, we should give different guidance according to different local conditions. As development of our province's township enterprises is very uneven, we should actively conduct adjustment based on actual conditions and under the macroguidance of the state in the process of improvement and rectification. If we divide township enterprises into categories based on their production, we should consider enterprises producing energy resources and raw materials as the first category and should greatly strengthen them. We should consider those earning foreign exchange through export as the second category and should actively support them. We should consider those supporting and supplementing large industrial enterprises as the third category and should continuously improve them. We should consider those producing small and medium-sized farm tools, industrial goods for daily use, and minor commodities, which large industrial enterprises are unwilling to produce, as the fourth category and should continuously develop them. We should consider those with high consumption and poor economic results that create serious pollution as the fifth category and should resolutely close, suspend, or merge them or have their production converted. If we divide township enterprises based on their localities, in localities where township enterprises are fairly developed, they should emphasize the efforts to improve their quality, grade, and levels as well as their economic results. Some of them may also start some new projects when their conditions and economic results are good. In northwest and south areas of Shandong, where the foundation of township enterprises is weak, they should develop some projects with better economic results in a planned manner in line with the state's industrial policy and their specific conditions. They should also carry out adjustment, consolidation, transformation, and improvement.

Fifth, we should conscientiously strengthen the party building and ideological and political work of township enterprises. At present, some township enterprises have no party member, or have some party members but no party organization. We should change such a situation as soon as possible. According to regulations, township enterprises with three or more party members may establish leading party groups; those of a larger scale that have more party members should establish party branches or party committees; and those that have no party member should actively recruit party members

based on their conditions. Township enterprises should learn from large enterprises, not only from their management expertise and technology, but also from their experiences in strengthening ideological and political work. Township enterprises are not only bastions of production and management but bastions of the socialist spiritual civilization. We should adhere to the four cardinal principles, persist in reform and opening up, develop socialist healthy trends, and overcome numerous unhealthy trends. We should rely on the working class wholeheartedly. Enterprises of a fairly large scale should establish trade unions. Township enterprises should pay attention to production safety and invigorate the cultural life of their staff members and workers. As maintaining stability is the overriding task for the present, township enterprises should become an important force for stabilizing the overall situation of the province and a stable bastion of socialist ideology.

Comrade Jiang Chunyun concluded: The endeavor to greatly strengthen agriculture and the endeavor to develop township enterprises in a stable manner are consistent and should be combined successfully. Only when agricultural production is developed can more raw materials and basic conditions be provided to township and village enterprises. Only when township enterprises are successful can they have the ability to support agricultural development effectively. In this way, the rural economy as a whole will enter a benign circle.

Provincial Governor Zhao Zhihao pointed out: The five opinions given by Secretary Jiang are very important. We should regard them as the guiding thoughts for the work of the township enterprises of the province and conscientiously put them into practice. He further stressed the following work.

First, we should fully affirm the role of township enterprises. Agriculture is the foundation and industry is the leader. A substantial part of township enterprises is engaged in industrial production. They should also play a leading role in the rural economy together with state industrial enterprises. Shandong Province cannot be separated from township enterprises in its efforts to raise funds to develop education, science and technology, public health, and social welfare, and to build a socialist new countryside. Much less can we be separated from township enterprises in our efforts to support agriculture. Township enterprises occupy a very important position in the national economy. Among the 1.1 billion population of China, 800 to 900 million are peasants. Peasants should rely mainly on township enterprises in addition to making farming and animal husbandry successful if they are to truly achieve affluence. Our party and government organs, and all trades and professions should adopt an attitude of protection, encouragement, support, and guidance toward township enterprises.

Second, we should further clarify the nature of township enterprises. Collective enterprises at and above the village level are a part of the economy of the socialist public

ownership, and combined household-run enterprises are of the cooperative economy. We should clarify this and treat them correctly.

Third, we should promote the healthy development of township enterprises. We should make as many efforts as possible to help the healthy development of the township enterprises whose production conforms to the central industrial policy and to the orientation defined by the province for development of products. We should help township enterprises which have a guaranteed supply of raw materials, can find a market for their products, and can create better economic results. At present, we have too little healthy development, not too much. Therefore, we should stabilize township enterprises and exert efforts. Where should we put our efforts? We should put our efforts into promoting the healthy development of township enterprises. The ancients put it well: "Morale should be boosted, not dampened." Communists never feel discouraged, especially in face of difficulties. The important characteristics of the initial stage of socialism of our country are a large population and a low level of productive forces. A very important way to resolve the contradiction between general supply and general demand is to develop production. Improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform are the means, and the sustained, stable, and coordinated economic development is the basic goal. Without a developed China, what will the 1.1 billion population live on? To reach the level of medium developed countries in the middle of the next century, we should still rely on our own efforts, maintain plain living and hard struggle, and develop production.

Fourth, we should greatly develop lateral cooperation. Township enterprises include those run by townships and those run by villages and involve many trades of production. Therefore, township enterprise bureaus should firmly embrace the idea of cooperation; give guidance to cooperation through all possible means; and arouse the enthusiasm of all fields in and outside the province, and in and outside the country to develop township enterprises. They should particularly promote the cooperation with the various professional departments within the province and welcome them to carry out professional management. The provincial party committee and government have repeatedly stressed that professional management means service and promotion. Therefore, we should not be afraid of professional management and should welcome all fields to make contributions to the development of township enterprises. You should take the lead in helping township enterprises eliminate the shackles of selfish departmentalism and monopolized management by departments of the same administrative system, and provide for them an even better environment for development.

Fifth, we should help township enterprises in adjustment. Next year, we should pay attention both to the adjustment for the purpose of adaptation and to the adjustment for the purpose of development. Adjustment for the purpose of adaptation should be conducted mainly by enterprises and, of course, under the guidance

of government departments. It is the adjustment conduct by enterprises to adapt themselves to market changes. Adjustment for the purpose of development depends mainly on the guidance and support of leading people at various levels. Township enterprise bureaus should show more concern for the adjustment for the purpose of development, provide enterprises with information and new ideas, and help them facilitate scientific and technological progress. Only in this way can we open up a new situation in the development of township enterprises.

Comrade Guo Zhenshan, director of the provincial township enterprise bureau, also gave a report.

Jiang Chunyun Addresses Shandong Women's Group

SK2901235190 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 90 pp 1,3

[Excerpts] The second enlarged session of the eighth executive committee of the provincial women's federation was held in the Dongjiao Hotel of Jinan City from 5 to 6 January.

During the session, the participants studied the important speeches that the central leading comrades had given on the work of the women's federation. The participants heard the report on relaying the spirit of the second session of the sixth executive committee of All-China Women's Federation; summarized the work done over the past year; discussed and made arrangements for the tasks in the new year; exchanged their experiences in building women's organizations at grass-roots levels; and elected Wu Aiyang as supplementary vice chairwoman of the provincial women's federation.

Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee; Ma Zhongchen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhao Zhihao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province; and Ma Zhongcai and Tan Fude, members of the provincial party Standing Committee, attended and addressed the enlarged session.

In his speech, Jiang Chunyun stated that 1989 was a year in which the province made marked achievements in the work concerning women's affairs. He said that women's federations at all levels and the broad masses of female cadres throughout the province had done a great deal of fruitful work in organizing and mobilizing women to play an extremely important "half the sky" role. This role has been important in improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, deepening the reform drive, carrying out economic construction, developing various undertakings, building the socialist spiritual civilization, and in waging the struggle of blocking the disturbance and stabilizing the situation. He urged the broad masses of female cadres and women throughout the province to conduct various work more realistically, effectively, and much more closely in line with the two great directives issued by the CPC Central Committee. The province should make efforts to arouse

or organize the broad masses of women to play a more active role in stabilizing the situation; in improving the environment, rectifying order, and deepening the reform drive; and in developing the economy and various undertakings.

During the enlarged session, Comrades Ma Zhongchen and Zhao Zhihao also delivered speeches. [passage omitted]

The enlarged session decided that the women's federations at all levels throughout the province should do a good job in grasping the following six major deeds: 1) Efforts should be made to earnestly study the spirit of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee, to further upgrade understanding, and to unify thinking; 2) efforts should be made to continuously enhance the propaganda work and the ideological and political work; 3) efforts should be made to launch the emulation drive of "double studies and comparisons" and to rouse women to contribute to the improvement of the environment, to rectify order, to deepen the reform drive, and to develop the economy; 4) a good job should be done in further conducting the work of protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children; 5) a good job should be continuously done in conducting the child care work; and 6) efforts should be made to enhance the building of women's organizations at the grass-roots level and to strengthen the vigor of the work concerning women's affairs at the grass-roots level.

Jiang Chunyun Attends Shandong Spring Festival

SK2301051190 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 20 January, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee held a Spring Festival tea party in Jinan's Nanjiao Guesthouse to entertain the personalities of various circles. More than 200 people, including provincial leading comrades and personalities of various circles in the province, happily gathered under the same roof to celebrate Spring Festival, each with a cup of green tea. The party was permeated with a warm, joyous, and festive atmosphere.

Among the leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] who were present at the tea party were Jiang Chunyun, Ma Zhongchen, Zhao Zhihao, Liang Buting, Li Zhen, Li Zichao, Zhang Quanjing, Miao Fenglin, Li Chunting, He Guoqiang, Ma Zhongcai, Han Fude, Liu Peng, Ma Shizhong, Li Chunting, Wang Lequan, Lu Maozeng, Zhou Zhenxing, Xu Wenyuan, Ding Fangming, Jin Baozhen, Yang Da, Wu Fuheng, Wang Zunong, Su Yingheng, and Miao Yongming. Ma Zhongchen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the party. Zhao Zhihao,

deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of the province, made a speech at the party. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Zhao Zhihao emphatically pointed out: Recently, the party Central Committee repeatedly emphasized that no matter what happens, the party's principles and policies concerning the united front will not and cannot change. The Central Committee also emphasized that the system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of CPC will be upheld continuously, and that the united front remains a major magic weapon of the party.

In his speech, Zhao Zhihao hoped that personalities of various circles would do three things. First, he expressed hope that these personalities would conscientiously study the documents of the 4th and the 5th plenary sessions of the 13th party Central Committee and the basic theories of Marxism; and that they would clearly distinguish right from wrong and adhere to a correct political orientation in line with the current domestic and international situations and with their own ideological and working realities. Second, he expressed hope that these personalities would continue to offer advice and means for improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform; would strengthen their supervision over the work of party committees and governments at all levels; and would help the party and the government overcome unhealthy trends and corrosive instances and build a clean government. Third, he expressed hope that these personalities would further strengthen their contacts with the people residing abroad and would propagate our country's political and economic situation to our compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan and to Overseas Chinese residing abroad through various channels and forms. [passage omitted]

Zhu Rongji Attends Shanghai Spring Festival

*OW3001004690 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 23 Jan 90*

[Text] Shanghai ceremoniously held its 1990 Army-people joint celebration meeting to mark the Spring Festival at the Friendship Hall of the Shanghai Exhibition Center yesterday afternoon.

Leading comrades in Shanghai, including Zhu Rongji, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and mayor of Shanghai; and leading members of Army, Navy, and Air Force units stationed in Shanghai, of various military academies and schools, and of the municipal armed police corps happily gathered to jointly celebrate the Chinese people's traditional festival and the close fish-and-water relationship between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people.

Wang Liping, member of the standing committee and secretary general of the Shanghai municipal party committee, presided over the joint celebration meeting.

Entrusted by Comrade Zhu Rongji, Huang Ju, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and vice mayor of Shanghai, extended greetings to all officers and men of the various People's Liberation Army [PLA] units stationed in Shanghai and to the municipal People's Armed Police corps. He also extended greetings to their dependents, on the occasion of the Spring Festival. He said: We should continue to develop activities of learning from the PLA and Lei Feng. We should foster new customs; deepen the activities of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents; seriously study and implement the work of giving preferential treatment to military dependents and their place; further promote the good social custom of loving and supporting the Army in the whole municipality; and use concrete action to support Army building.

Ba Zhongtan, commander of the Shanghai Garrison Command, extended festival greetings to leading cadres in Shanghai and to the people of the whole municipality on behalf of all the officers and men of the various PLA units stationed in Shanghai and the municipal People's Armed Police corps. He said: In the new year, we are determined to further strengthen training to constantly raise the military and political quality of the various units; to promote unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people; to continue to organize various military units to support the construction of key projects in Shanghai; and to make new contributions to revitalizing and building Shanghai.

At the joint celebration meeting, the Shanghai Beijing Opera Troupe performed the new TV Beijing Opera Cao Cao.

Attending the joint celebrating meeting were leading members of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, the municipal Advisory Committee, the municipal Discipline Inspection Committee, the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, and the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] Committee, including Wu Bangguo, Chen Zhili, Ni Hongfu, Chen Guodong, Zhang Dinghong, Ye Gongqi, and Wang Xing; responsible members of PLA units stationed in Shanghai, including (Yang Shihai), (Shang Zhuwen), (Shi Chengqing), (Zhang Qiwu), (Wu Neihe), (Zhu Zhengcai), and (Hui Xingwu); members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Advisory Commission, and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission in Shanghai; and members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee in Shanghai.

Zhejiang's Shen Zulun Urges Ideological Education

OW2901180990 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 90 p 1

[Excerpts] "It is necessary for us to conduct education on the current situation in a serious, penetrating, and extensive manner at all industrial and mining enterprises in the whole province. This is how we carry out education on the party's basic line in the rural areas." At the recently concluded provincial meeting on economic planning work, Governor Shen Zulun called on various localities and departments in charge of various industries to consider this work as an important step in stabilizing enterprises, in stabilizing and promoting industrial production, and in overcoming various difficulties.

Shen Zulun said: Stabilizing enterprises, stabilizing and promoting industrial production, and striving to appropriately increase industrial production over what was achieved in the previous year are difficult economic tasks this year. They also are the keys to stabilizing the economy and the entire situation. We should implement in depth the guidelines of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and solidly develop the campaign to increase production, practice economy, raise revenues, and reduce expenditures. To realize this goal, we must help the broad masses of staff members and workers understand the current situation. We must help them enhance their sense of responsibility as the masters of the country; and encourage them to consciously make contributions to stabilizing and promoting industrial production, stabilizing the economy, stabilizing the entire situation, and overcoming temporary difficulties. He pointed out: We have been achieving better than expected results from our program of educating the rural areas on the party's basic line, which started last winter. This shows that, while grasping economic work, we also must attach importance to grasping ideological and political work. [passage omitted]

Shen Zulun said: First, it is necessary to use the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to unify the understanding of cadres, staff members, and workers in the current situation. [passage omitted]

Second, we must further straighten out the relationship between the operators of enterprises and producers. We must improve the relations between leaders and staff members and workers in various enterprises. [passage omitted]

Third, we should carry out education on the tradition of working hard, of running plants in an industrious and thrifty way, and of tightening our belts for a time to overcome difficulties. [passage omitted]

Fourth, it is necessary to formulate and implement the goals and measures for "the campaign to increase production, practice economy, raise revenues, and reduce expenditures." [passage omitted]

Fifth, it is necessary to improve the work style and discipline of plants, promote the building of spiritual civilization, and strengthen the building of party organization and ideological and political education in various enterprises. [passage omitted]

Shen Zulun emphatically pointed out: Launching education on the current situation is an important step in carrying out ideological and political education in all industrial and mining enterprises of this province this year. It is imperative that we carry out this education in a serious manner. We should start it at selected places and extend it to all units after we have gained experience. If we do a good job in conducting this education, we certainly will be able to establish a good ideological foundation, which can be transformed into a powerful material force. This will help stabilize enterprises and stabilize industrial production. He expressed the hope that the appropriate governments and departments at various levels will effectively strengthen their leadership over this work. He said that cadres of the appropriate departments and offices should be organized into a number of work teams which should be sent to various plants to help enterprises do a good job in this work.

Zhejiang's Li Zemin Attends Spring Festival

OW2901095290 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Text] The provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee and the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee today held a Spring Festival tea party for people from all walks of life at the small auditorium of the Hangzhou Shangri-la Hotel.

Li Zemin, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; provincial party, government, and military leaders; and 200 over people from all walks of life in Zhejiang gathered to welcome spring.

Among those attending the tea party were members of the provincial Advisory Commission, provincial People's Congress, provincial government, provincial CPPCC Committee, and provincial military district; members of the CPPCC National Committee and National People's Congress, including (Liu Yifu), Wang Zhonglu, Shang Jingcai, Li Yuhua, Wang Qidong, Zhu Xuxiang, Wang Yumin, Xu Yongqiang, Tang Yuanbing, Wu Youxin, Jiang Cisheng, Qiu Qinghua, Zhan Shaowen, Wang Chengxu, Ding Deyun, Li Chaolong, Xue Yanzhuang, and (Xie Laisnuang); Tie Ying and (Mao Qihua), members of the Central Advisory Commission; and veteran comrades (Fang Jiayang), (Cui Jian), (Zhang Wenzhi), (Yu Jiye), (Huang Jiwu), (Chen Li), (Zhu Zhiguang), (Yang Shilin), and (Ma Jiliang).

Li Zemin, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and Shang Jingcai, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, separately delivered speeches to greet the new year on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, provincial government, provincial CPPCC committee, and the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee. They used the Chinese proverbs of taking the lead [yi ma dang xian], going full steam ahead [wan ma ben teng], winning instant success [ma dao cheng gong], reviewing the past, and looking into the future to hope that all goes well during the new year.

Li Zemin, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, asked those present to extend his new year greetings to people from all walks of life in Zhejiang, to all democratic parties, to all patriots without party affiliation, and to all mass organizations. He also extended seasons greetings to compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas.

Zhejiang's Shen Zulun Tours Changshan County

OW2901102490 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Text] Governor Shen Zulun made a work-inspection tour of Changshan County yesterday. On this tour, he became particularly acquainted with the production of pomelo fruit in this county and affirmed the achievements already made in this respect.

At the Camellia Research Institute, Shen Zulun was told that the institute grew pomelo trees on 50 mu of the land originally designated for camellia plants, and that last year the pomelo trees gave a yield of some 20,000 jin. He said that since camellia gave less economic returns, the Camellia Research Institute should use the money earned from pomelo to fund camellia research. It is necessary, he said, to retain some fine camellia plants for scientific research purposes.

After receiving a briefing at the Pomelo Sapling Farm, Governor Shen Zulun said: Now, this farm is supplying good-strain pomelo saplings to the whole country. The farm has done very well in making strenuous pioneering efforts to develop this new field of production.

Governor Shen Zulun then visited (Hushitou) Village of (Chenggong) Township. Back in 1986, this village planted pomelo trees on an 120-mu loess hilly land. In seeing the peasants applying barnyard manure to the land, the governor said humorously: This is a manifestation of confidence.

The leaders of the Changshan County Government briefed Shen Zulun on the development of pomelo production in the county. Shen Zulun said that Changshan County's special funds for developing pomelo production had been put to good use. In developing new production projects in the future, he said, attention should be paid to pomelo, which is a competitive product on the market.

Li Zemin, Shen Zulun Greet Zhejiang Workers

OW3101022590 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Jan 90

[Text] Provincial party and government leaders today visited various grass-roots units in nine groups to extend regards to the cadres, staff members, workers, peasants, medical personnel, and public security police continuing their duty during the Spring Festival holidays. They also called on the families of peasants and workers to extend festival greetings to them.

Provincial and city leaders Li Zemin, Shang Jingcai, (Long Wenge), and Li Zhixiong first visited the Hangzhou Iron and Steel Plant, a major industrial enterprise of Zhejiang. After hearing a report by the plant leadership, they inspected the iron smelting and steel smelting works. Li Zemin and other leading comrades cordially shook hands with steel smelting workers and wished them and their families a happy Spring Festival. After that, Li Zemin and the other leading comrades came to the homes of Zhao Fuzhuang, a retired deputy chief engineer, and Wang Baofu, a veteran worker, to offer festival greetings to their families. Li Zemin said: The development of the Hangzhou Iron and Steel Plant would not be possible without the efforts of you veteran workers and technicians. You have made contributions to the state. You will not be forgotten.

After that, Li Zemin and the other leading comrades visited the Hangzhou General Glass Plant's float-glass workshop and plate-glass workshop and central control room of the (Bansha) Power Plant in Hangzhou. They called on the cadres and workers, who were working busily. Li Zemin and the other comrades praised them for their spirit of sacrifice and encouraged them to make still greater contributions this year.

Shen Zulun, Wu Renyuan, Tang Yuanbing, (Huang Jizhong), and other provincial and city leaders separately visited the Hangzhou Water Company's (Xiangfu) Water Works, the Hangzhou No 2 Synthetic Fiber Plant, and the Hangzhou General Roller Chain Plant. They extended regards to the cadres and workers working at their posts during the Spring Festival holidays. At the (Xiangfu) Water Works, Shen Zulun, while shaking hands with the workers, said: Your work is very glorious work. All of us need water every day. Our factories also need water. I want to extend my heartfelt thanks to you.

Ge Hongsheng, He Zhibin, Xu Yunhong, and other provincial and city leaders visited the construction site of the second bridge across the Qian Jiang, a garbage treatment plant of Hangzhou's Environmental Protection Department. They also visited a locomotive section in Hangzhou to extend Spring Festival greetings to the cadres and workers working on the front line. At the construction site of the second bridge across the Qian Jiang, Ge Hongsheng and the other leading comrades inquired about concerns and workers' living and

working conditions. They also inspected mess halls to inquire about food arrangements for the Spring Festival holidays.

Chen Fawen, Yang Bin, (Zhou Yilin), (Wang Guoping), and other provincial and city leading comrades extended cordial regards to the staff members and workers of the Hangzhou Children's Welfare Institute, the Hangzhou Social Welfare Institute, and the 500,000-volt Pingyao Transformer Station. At the Hangzhou Social Welfare Institute, Comrade Chen Fawen called on Wang Songtang, a 91-year-old lonely old man, who is the oldest in the institute, to inquire about his living conditions. While firmly holding Chen Fawen's hand, Wang Songtang said, "Thanks to the Communist Party, thanks to the Communist Party."

Xu Xingguan, (Ding Kezhen), and other provincial and city comrades visited Yuhong County's (Yongjian) Township today to extend regards to Zheng Liangen, a national model worker and a noted grain grower. This is Comrade Xu Xingguan's third visit to the grain grower. During their conversation, the provincial and city leaders took the initiative to seek the advice and suggestions of Zheng Liangen and other village cadres. After helping them eliminate their ideological misgivings, the provincial and city leaders presented Zheng Liangen 2 metric tons of chemical fertilizer on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. After that, Xu Xingguan and the other comrades also visited Zhang Amin, a noted grain grower in (Xiamuqiao) Village of (Yongjian) Township, and Lu Ama and Qian Linmu, noted grain growers of Shanghu Village in (Zhouzhen) Township.

Xia Zhonglie, (Liu Yifu), Wu Minda, Wang Zhonglu, Chai Songyue, (Yu Rongren), and other provincial and city comrades separately visited the (Xiacheng) Public Security Subbureau, a police station, a fire engine detachment in Hangzhou, the No 4 branch company of the Hangzhou City Industrial and Transport Company, the Hangzhou Telecommunications Bureau, an elderly people's apartment in Hangzhou, a department store in Hangzhou, the Minsheng Pharmaceutical Plant in Hangzhou, the (Hengda) Garment Company, Limited, in Hangzhou, the Hangzhou Worker-Peasant Distillery, the Provincial Women's Health Care Hospital, and the No 6 People's Hospital in Hangzhou, to pay high tribute to policemen and officers, cadres, staff members, workers, and medical personnel who continued to work at their posts during the festival holidays.

Southwest Region

Sichuan Leaders Call on Grass-Roots Units

HK3001012790 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jan 90

[Excerpts] During the first Spring Festival of the 1990's, leading comrades of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and the Sichuan People's Government separately

visited grass-roots units and the forefront of production to extend season's greetings to cadres and masses of all sectors. PLA units stationed in Sichuan, members of the Armed Police Force, public security officers and policemen, and Taiwan compatriots and their family members. They also called on those who were on duty during the Spring Festival and celebrated the Spring Festival of the Year of the Horse together with them. The following reports were filed by (Feng Guosheng), (Wang Jinghong), (Zhou Xiaorui), (Xiong Zigu), and (Yao Rong), all staff reporters of this radio station.

On the first day of the Chinese New Year, provincial party committee Secretary Yang Rudai paid a New Year's call on the workers who were on duty at the Chengdu Iron and Steel Works and the Sichuan Chemical Industrial General Plant. [passage omitted]

Soon after 0900 hours, provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Gu Jinchí, wearing a black wool jacket, a scarf, and a pair of cotton-cloth shoes, arrived at the headquarters of the Chengdu City Public Security Bureau together with Bai Shangwu, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress, and other provincial and city leading comrades. There they heard a briefing on Chengdu City's public security work. After that, they called on the police substation at North Avenue, Chengdu City. [passage omitted]

At 1030, Comrade Gu Jinchí met with more than 100 members of the Fifth Brigade of the Chengdu City Traffic Police in the courtyard of the traffic police headquarters. [passage omitted]

After that, Comrade Gu Jinchí and other provincial and city leading comrades visited the police substation on (Wangxiang) Road, Chengdu City.

At 1430, Comrade Gu Jinchí and Chengdu City CPC Party Committee Deputy Secretary Wang Rongxuan arrived at the Chengdu Seamless Steel Tube Plant. [passage omitted]

Leaving the Chengdu Seamless Steel Tube Plant, Comrade Gu Jinchí took a car to visit the Chengdu City Telecommunications Bureau, the Chengdu People's Department Store, and the ninth motor team of the Chengdu Public Communication Company. He talked and celebrated the Spring Festival with cadres and workers there.

Yesterday afternoon, provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Feng Yuanwei made a special trip to visit the provincial radio broadcasting station to extend season's greetings to station staff members of the Han, Yi, and Tibetan nationalities who were on duty on the holiday, and to other staff members of the station of all nationalities, on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. He especially expressed his appreciation of the Yi and Tibetan comrades who remained on duty during the festival. He said: The Sichuan Radio Broadcasting Station has done a good job in propaganda on nationality solidarity and has

indeed given full play to the comprehensive effect of broadcasting in the Yi, Tibetan, and Han languages. Deputy Secretary Feng Yuanwei later visited the homes of some Yi and Tibetan staff members of the station to extend greetings.

Vice Governor Han Bangyan also visited the broadcasting station yesterday morning to extend Spring Festival greetings to all the staff members of the station. Comrade Han Bangyan met with editors, reporters, and technicians who were on duty at the station.

Early yesterday morning, (Mo Tianwu), an expert in rice breeding at the provincial Natural Resources Research Institute, received his first group of guests of the day at his home. They were provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Song Baorui and several leading comrades of the provincial federation of trade unions. On behalf of the provincial party committee, Deputy Secretary Song Baorui extended season's greetings to (Mo Tianwu) and expressed his appreciation of his contributions to the people.

Comrade Song Baorui and others later arrived at the staff living quarters of the No 420 plant to call on (Jiang Puchen), a national model worker and well-known technical innovator.

In the afternoon, Comrade Song Baorui paid a New Year's call on (Yu Yao), an expert in plant breeding at the plant growing center of the provincial Academy of Agricultural Science, and on (Zhong Wenshi), an expert in chemical industry at the Chengdu University of Science and Technology.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, Xie Shijie, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and executive vice governor, paid a New Year's call on peasants in Wenjiang County yesterday. [passage omitted]

Chengdu City Mayor Diao Jinxiang also paid a New Year's call on the peasants of Wenjiang County yesterday.

Yesterday morning, Vice Governor Ma Lin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial advisory commission (Yang Lezhai), Chengdu City Vice Mayor Zhu Yongming, and other provincial and city leading comrades called on staff members and workers of the Chengdu Heat and Power Plant who are working in the forefront of production and construction. The leading comrades extended season's greetings to the staff members and workers. [passage omitted]

Sichuan's Yang Stresses Rural Cadres Importance

HK3101103090 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jan 90

[Text] According to a report by SICHUAN RIBAO, provincial party Secretary Yang Rudai said yesterday as he carried out investigations and studies in the rural areas of Deyang City that grass-roots cadres in the rural

areas are the party's and people's valuable assets. For a long period, they worked willingly on the first front, preached the party's policy to hundreds of thousands of households, and led the masses to eliminate poverty and achieve affluence. The party and the people are thankful to them. Yesterday was the fourth day of the Lunar New Year, and people in towns and villages still occupied a festive atmosphere. Comrade Yang Rudai arrived at (Qingyan) New Village in (Qingyan) Township of Deyang City and happily looked at the peasants' dwellings. Comrade Yang Rudai said to (Li Qianxiu), secretary of the village party branch: You have served as secretary of the party branch for more than 20 years, brought prosperity to the people in the whole village, and trained grass-roots cadres of the younger generation [words indistinct]. He also said that rural grass-roots cadres are a most populous cadre contingent, and that the building of this contingent has significant influence on whether the party's rural policy can be correctly implemented and on stabilizing the rural areas. He hoped that grass-roots cadres in the rural areas in the whole province will take the lead in the new year and go full steam ahead to enable the masses to eliminate poverty and achieve affluence as soon as possible.

Yang Rudai also proceeded to (Dongfang) Electrical Machinery Plant and the No 2 Heavy Machinery Factory to visit the workers who stood fast at their posts during the festival.

Sichuan Launches Farm Capital Construction Drive

OW0102193090 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Text] Chengdu, February 1 (XINHUA)—Sichuan Province, one of the leading grain producers in China, is launching a mass drive for farm capital construction.

The province plans to turn 100,000 hectares of low-yield fields into high-yield plots, improve 9,400 square kilometers of farmland which suffer from soil erosion in 35 counties, build wind breaks on 35,000 hectares of land and renovate and build a number of large and medium-sized water conservancy projects.

Local farmers have been busy with land improvement and irrigation projects since the beginning of winter. Many did not stop working in the fields until the eve of the traditional Chinese New Year which fell on January 27.

Governor Zhang Haoruo inspected construction sites on several occasions last month and highly praised farmers' enthusiasm.

The province has completed 300,000 water conservancy projects, transformed 73,000 hectares of low-yield land, improved 145,000 hectares of eroded fields, irrigated 139,000 hectares of farmland and helped provide adequate drinking water supplies to 1.3 million people and one million head of draught animals in arid zones.

Tibet Leader Visits News Offices During Holiday

*HK3001051990 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1430 GMT 28 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] On the second day of the Lunar New Year Festival, regional party and government leaders, including Hu Jintao, secretary of the Tibet Regional CPC Committee; Raidi, deputy secretary of the Tibet Regional CPC Committee; Puquang and Gyamco, vice chairmen of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government; etc, visited the head office of XIZANG RIBAO, the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Broadcasting Station, and the Tibet Autonomous Regional Television Station to meet with and extend holiday greetings to the staff and workers standing fast at their respective posts during the Lunar New Year Festival period.

On arriving at the head office of XIZANG RIBAO, Comrade Hu Jintao and other regional party and government leaders individually shook hands with all the comrades working there and visited a number of the offices. [passage omitted]

North Region

Hebei, Shanxi Sign Economic Agreement

*SK2601132190 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 30 Dec 90 p 1*

[Excerpts] A ceremony to sign a summary of talks on establishing long-term and steady cooperative relations between the Hebei Provincial People's Government and the Shanxi Provincial People's Government was held at the Yingze Hotel in Shanxi Province on the afternoon of 28 December. Hebei Provincial Governor Yue Qifeng and Shanxi Provincial Governor Wang Senhao signed the summary of talks on behalf of the Hebei Provincial People's Government and the Shanxi Provincial People's Government. Members of the Hebei Provincial delegation to Shanxi and Wu Junzhou, vice governor of Shanxi Province, and leading comrades of the related economic and technological departments were also present at the signing ceremony.

In order to further promote the development of economic and technological cooperation between these two provinces, the Hebei Provincial economic and technological cooperation delegation headed by Yue Qifeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and vice governor, left for Shanxi Province for observation and visit on 27-28 December.

On the morning of 27 December, Li Ligong, secretary of the Shanxi provincial party committee, Governor Wang Senhao, and Vice Governors Bai Qingcai and Wu Junzhou held friendly talks with Hebei Provincial Governor Yue Qifeng and all delegation members. On behalf of the Hebei Provincial party committee and government, Governor Yue Qifeng thanked the Shanxi Provincial party committee and the provincial government and

extended cordial regards to the people of Shanxi Province, especially to the Shanxi coal miners and workers. Li Ligong, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial party committee, and Governor Wang Senhao said: Hebei and Shanxi are near neighbors, and the relationship between the two provinces has been good. Our relationship is not ordinary but a fervent one. Your visit is just what we want. Hebei needs Shanxi and Shanxi also needs Hebei. Our two provinces are dependent on each other. As far as gratitude is concerned, I think Shanxi should thank Hebei in the first place. Leading comrades of the two provinces recalled the past, looked into the future and talked about their friendship. Their relationship was harmonious, and the atmosphere was friendly.

On the afternoon of 27 December, comrades of the two provinces also respectively introduced their own economic development situations. Through consultations in the principles of "learning from others' strong points to offset one's weaknesses, and of mutual support, equality, and mutual benefits in order to seek common development," the two provinces signed the following summary of talks on 28 December.

1. On the basis of introducing the economic development of their own provinces, both sides reviewed the achievements in developing economic and technological cooperation between the two provinces during the last few years. They unanimously agreed that the economic contacts will be long standing, because Hebei and Shanxi Provinces are linked by common mountains and rivers and are good neighbors. [passage omitted] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central committee, and along with the implementation of the principles of reform and opening up, the economic contacts between the two provinces have become more frequent, and the sphere of cooperation has unceasingly expanded. Since the current improvement and rectification tasks are arduous, it is more necessary to strengthen economic cooperation between the two provinces.

2. Hebei Province is one of the country's important grain and cotton producers. Shanxi Province has rich mineral resources whose coal output ranks first in the whole country. Both sides have their own favorable conditions. The two provinces stressed that they would further develop the already established traditional cooperative relations in materials supply in order to supplement each other with their own advantages. On the basis of consolidating economic and cooperative relations among prefectures, cities, counties, and enterprises in the two provinces, they unanimously agreed to carry out inter-provincial economic cooperation and staple materials cooperation in a planned manner. Shanxi Province expressed that it would continue to support Hebei Province with coal. Hebei Province will continue to support Shanxi Province with cotton, grain, and farm and sideline products.

3. Most of the railways and highways in Hebei and Shanxi Provinces are connected. Qinhuangdao port is the largest coal delivery port in China, and the Tangshan

and Huanghua ports are under construction. Hebei Province is an important passageway for delivering coal and other materials from Shanxi to other provinces. Hebei Province expressed its willingness to provide convenience for Shanxi Province in this regard. Through discussions, both sides agreed to strengthen coordination in their work, do a good job in linking up the railway and highway sections, consolidate traffic and management, and make joint efforts in improving transport conditions and enhancing transport capacity.

4. The two provinces unanimously consented to actively develop inter-provincial scientific and technological cooperation and personnel exchange. They agreed to encourage and support mutual transfer of scientific and technological findings; develop scientific and technological information exchange; jointly develop new technology, methods, materials, and products; and promote the development of science, technology, and production between the two provinces.

5. Both sides expressed their willingness to jointly establish and mutually participate in enterprise entities and groups with brand name and good quality products as their main production so as to promote further economic development in the two provinces.

6. The two provinces consented to further strengthen foreign economic and trade cooperation, actively develop lateral economic cooperation in the circulation sphere, supply what the other needs and make up for one's deficiencies with the other's surplus, strengthen information contacts, and jointly open up domestic and international markets.

7. The organizational and coordination work of the economic and technological cooperation between both provinces will be handled by the economic and technological cooperative offices of both sides. The cooperative offices of the two provinces should always maintain ties in order to know each other's situations, exchange experiences, and promptly solve new problems cropping up during cooperation.

During its observation and visit in Shanxi, the delegation also conducted investigation and study in the Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company, the heavy-duty machinery plant, and other units.

Shanxi Government Holds Army Evaluation Meeting

*HK2301094490 Taiyuan Shanxi Ribao in Chinese
30 Dec 89 p 1*

[Report by "Special Correspondent" Yan Linxiang (0917 2651 4382): "Provincial Party Committee and Government Hold Army Evaluation Meeting"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the provincial party committee and government held an Army evaluation meeting at the provincial Military District headquarters.

Li Ligong, Bai Qingcai, Yu Hongli, Liu Zhizong, Han Dongbi, and leaders from appropriate departments attended the meeting.

At the meeting, first of all, on behalf of the party committee of the provincial Military District, Deputy Commander Senior Colonel Liu Zhizong made a report on the province's militia and reserve service work in 1989. He also presented the tentative work plan for 1990. He said: Thanks to the correct leadership of the party committee of the Beijing Military Region, the provincial party committee, and government; the all-out support of the governments and departments at all levels; and the concerted efforts of the broad ranks of cadres of the People's Armed Forces, militiamen, and reserve service officers and men, the province's militia and reserve force troops have made relatively good achievements in the following areas: the building of grass-roots units; national defense education; military and political training; and the management of weaponry and equipment. These achievements were fully affirmed and fairly highly praised by the general departments of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] and the Beijing Military Region. The province's experience and ways of doing things were spread throughout the whole country and Army. Especially in checking turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion at the turn of spring and summer this year, the province's militiamen and reserve service officers and men stood at the forefront of the struggle in a clear-cut manner, and thus made contributions in safeguarding the province's stability.

Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial party committee and first secretary of the party committee of the provincial military district, spoke at the meeting. He pointed out: Holding an Army evaluation meeting is a good form for us to carry forward the glorious tradition of the party managing armed forces and to ensure the party's absolute leadership over the Army, and it should be maintained in the days ahead. He said: This year the provincial Military District has made great successes, with which the provincial party committee and government are very satisfied. Generally speaking, next year the provincial Military District will implement the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Military Commission's enlarged meeting with a view to economic, political, and social stability. In regard to the work in various fields, we should continue to carry it out in depth, sum up new experience, and popularize typical cases on the basis of what has been achieved so far. At present, in the political education among militiamen, we should give prominence to adherence to the four cardinal principles and to conducting education in guarding against "peaceful evolution. Thus the broad ranks of militiamen and reserve service officers and men will be sound both physically and ideologically. During New Year's Day and Spring Festival, militiamen and reserve service officers and men should be taught to take the lead in wiping out the

six vices, curbing gambling and feudal superstitious activities, being industrious and thrifty, and living frugally.

At the meeting, Vice Governor Bai Qingcai spoke on the province's current economic situation, expenditures for the militia, and training bases. Lieutenant General Yu Hongli, commander of the provincial Military District, also spoke at the meeting.

Tan Shaowen Visits Tianjin Plant Workers

SK0102121190 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
4 Jan 90 P 1

[Text] Right after the new year began, Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, and Zhang Lichang, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and executive vice mayor, led responsible comrades of the appropriate municipal departments to the Tianjin knitted sportswear plant to hold heart-to-heart talks and service activities. They observed the production situation of workers; realized their thinking and feelings; helped enterprises solve problems; and encouraged all workers to grasp the opportunities, to actively forge ahead, to overcome difficulties, and to make greater contributions to improvement, rectification, and production development during this year.

The knitted sportswear plant is a second-grade enterprise of the state. During the last few years, it was among the ranks of advanced enterprises in production, management, and economic results. Last year, it faced many difficulties. Despite its strenuous efforts, its output value, profits, taxes, and sales income dropped remarkably. This year, it is also short of funds and raw materials. The fierce competition among enterprises of the same trade in the country will make the situation of this plant more severe.

Tan Shaowen and Zhang Lichang jointly analyzed the market situation, production conditions, and various favorable and unfavorable factors facing enterprises. They explored ways and measures for overcoming difficulties together with leaders of the bureaus and plants and worker representatives. Tan Shaowen said: Plants like yours with a fairly good foundation should pay greater attention to difficulties and problems; adopt effective measures to overcome them; and enable production to continuously develop. To achieve this, in addition to the essential support given by the appropriate municipal departments and the conditions they have created, it is necessary to depend on your own efforts to mobilize and rely on all the workers and staffers to do good work, to tap potential, and to make improvements.

In referring to how to overcome difficulties, Tan Shaowen and Zhang Lichang talked with plant workers and put forward five methods. First, it is necessary to carry out a campaign to increase production, practice economy, increase revenues, and reduce expenditures among work teams, groups, and individuals; to promote

the spirit of saving 0.001 yuan; to repair and use old or discarded things; to improve technology, reduce costs, and the number of stockpiled goods; and to improve economic results. Second, it is necessary to increase product designs and varieties; to satisfy the needs of various sportmen for sportswear and the needs of the broad masses of people for wearing sports jackets; and to continue to develop the sales markets. The textile bureau should consider the development of new knitted sportswears as the leading products; and it should urge the related plants and scientific research units to carry out cooperation and to organize serialized research and production work. Third, it is necessary to examine where we lag behind in our products, technology, and management in line with the demands of the international markets; to raise the quality of consumer goods; and to expand exports in a better manner. Fourth, under the difficult situations now facing us, it is all the more necessary for us to pay attention to displaying the role of party organizations as the fighting bastions, and the vanguard and exemplary role of Communist Party members. Party member cadres should be the first to bear hardships and suffer losses and should unite with the broad masses of people to march forward. Fifth, it is necessary to pay unceasing attention to the new problems cropping up in the livelihood of workers. We must promptly help them solve problems, and explain to them the problems which cannot be solved for the time being. In addition, we should pay attention to mobilizing and urging the masses to help one another and to solve various kinds of difficulties.

Tan Shaowen and Zhang Lichang and responsible comrades of the appropriate departments studied and solved then and there some salient difficulties that the plant faces. They also instructed banks, the foreign trade bureau, the textile bureau, and other appropriate departments to study specific ways to solve the shortage of funds, the delayed payment for goods, the shortage of raw materials, and the small amount of foreign exchange which this plant needs for importing machine parts, and to provide necessary support for it.

The heart-to-heart talks and service of this time greatly inspired the enterprise comrades. They said: The municipal leading comrades have gone deeply to the grass roots as soon as the new year began, combined heart-to-heart talks with service and understanding of the situation with solving problems, provided specific support for us, and helped us enhance our confidence in overcoming difficulties. They expressed their determination to realistically implement the guidelines of the fifth plenary session and the fifth enlarged plenary session of the fifth municipal party committee, meet difficulties head-on, do their work well, and fight a good battle during the first spring of 1990's.

Tan Shaowen Attends Tianjin Armed Police Forum*SK0102071590 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
7 Jan 90 p 1*

[Text] The 2-day meeting of representatives of advanced units and individuals who were distinguished in strengthening comprehensive Army building, which was sponsored by the municipal Armed Police force, ended yesterday.

Municipal leading comrades, including Tan Shaowen, Nie Bichu, Liu Jinfeng, Zhang Lichang, Lu Xuezheng, and Lu Huansheng, attended the meeting. Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, addressed the meeting.

Mayor General Zhang Haitian, deputy political commissar of the Headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force, made a special trip from Beijing to Tianjin to attend and address the meeting.

The meeting issued an order to commend 46 individuals and 21 units which were awarded for their meritorious service last year; 7 championship units which met the requirements set for comprehensive development; 259 advanced individuals and 36 advanced units which distinguished themselves in strengthening comprehensive Army building. Leading comrades of the municipality and of the Armed Police force presented medals and banners of citation to them.

At the meeting, representatives of seven advanced units and eight advanced individuals gave speeches to introduce their experiences and deeds.

On behalf of the municipal party committee and the municipal government, Tan Shaowen extended greetings to the awarded advanced collectives and individuals and cordial regards to all commanders and fighters of the Tianjin Armed Police Force. He said: Over the past few years, the Tianjin Armed Police Force has conscientiously implemented a series of major policy decisions of the party Central committee, the State Council, and the central Military Commission. The Armed Police force has comprehensively strengthened Army building and enabled the Army units to witness profound changes. The broad masses of commanders and fighters have been devoted to their duty and successfully carried out their duties with sharp vigilance. Many advanced units and individuals have emerged, particularly during the struggle of preventing and halting the turmoil that occurred at the turn of spring into summer last year. The broad masses of cadres and soldiers obeyed orders, implemented policies, feared no hardships and dangers, and fought day and night. Leading comrades at all levels stood fast at their posts, personally went to the forefront to direct the work, and made major contributions to stabilizing the situation in Tianjin. Practice showed that the Tianjin Armed Police Force is a unit showing loyalty to the party and the people and is a reliable unit that can stand rigorous tests. One of the reasons why the Armed Police force in our municipality has won the trust of the

party and the government and enjoys the love and esteem of the masses is that it has inherited and promoted a whole range of fine Army traditions and has attended to self-cultivation. We hope that you will promote the achievements and make continued efforts to win greater success.

Tan Shaowen stressed: Prior to the New Year, the fifth enlarged plenary session of the fifth municipal party committee was held to continuously implement the guidelines of the fifth plenary session and to study and work out plans for the 1990 municipal work. It was decided at the plenary session of the municipal party committee that the central tasks for the whole municipality this year are to actively promote improvement, rectification and deepening of reform on the premise of maintaining stability. One of the important guidelines which we must grasp in order to do this year's work well is to keep an eye on stability while doing everything else. That is, we must maintain stability in the economic, political, and social sectors. We should recognize that the situation facing us is severe. We must fully understand the importance and arduousness of stabilizing the situation. The Armed Police force is one of the important components of the People's Armed Forces, shouldering important responsibilities of stabilizing society and the situation. We hope that the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Tianjin Armed Police Force will continue to promote our Army's glorious traditions; further improve their quality and raise their ability in performing their duties; always maintain sharp vigilance; effectively launch a resolute struggle against all hostile forces that vainly attempt to overturn socialism; and make greater contributions to safeguarding social order and the overall situation in our municipality.

In his speech, Zhang Haitian pointed out: The Armed Police should consider the continued endeavour to grasp the comprehensive Army building as a long-term task. He called on commanders and fighters of the Armed Police force to enhance their sense of struggle, train themselves hard to improve their skills, and make new contributions to safeguarding Tianjin's social security and order and the safety of the people's lives and property.

Tianjin's Tan Shaowen Visits Jinghai County*SK0102103790 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
10 Jan 90 p 1*

[Text] Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, went to Jinghai County on 9 January to hold heart-to-heart talks and render service. He visited townships and villages to learn about the production of farming, livestock breeding, and township enterprises. He held discussions with township and village cadres on ways to implement the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee in rural areas. He discussed ways to stabilize agriculture, policies, and people's feelings; ways to arouse the production enthusiasm of the masses of peasants; ways to strive for

a good harvest this year; and ways to bring our municipality's rural economy up to a new stage in the process of improvement and rectification.

A timely snow promises a good harvest. The first spring snow in the 1990's has brought a scene of vigor to Jinghai County. In the Dongshuangtang village milk cow farm, Tan Shaowen visited a peasant household. He held a heart-to-heart talk with the peasant, asked him about the profits from raising cattle, and encouraged him to study advanced breeding technology to increase milk output. Then he went to the village-run dairy product plant to inspect the production lines and to learn about its production and management. In persisting in the principle of "serving the city and making peasants affluent," this village has substantially increased its production of grain, vegetables, and animal by-products over the past few years. This village has established a production structure characterized by coordinated production of farming, livestock breeding, and processing industry, thus achieving very good economic results. This village has contributed to the nonstaple food supply of the city. Tan Shaowen affirmed the village's way of developing agriculture, and praised its good method of combining farming, livestock breeding, and the processing industry.

Treading on the spring snow, Tan Shaowen and his party again went to the Yinghai School, which was established with the funds raised by the people of the Sanjie Street of Jinghai County. He was pleased to see the fruitful result in the school, which was run with the funds raised by peasants after they achieved affluence. He happily wrote an inscription, "The Flower of Community-run Schools." Tan Shaowen said that it is necessary to attach importance to education and to train personnel in order to develop agriculture, and that peasants have strategic foresight to voluntarily raise funds to develop education, and this practice should be encouraged. On this street, Tan Shaowen inspected the production and management of the Agriculture-Industry-Commerce Joint Company. He pointed out: Development of township enterprises in rural areas has played an ever more important role in stabilizing and developing the rural areas; in supporting the industrial development of the city; and in promoting foreign export trade. Development of Tianjin's township enterprises over the past few years has been sound and has yielded good results. In the process of improvement and rectification, we should strengthen guidance to township enterprises in line with the principle of "adjustment, rectification, reform, and improvement." We should guide them to continuously improve management, increase patterns and variety, and improve their product quality, so that township enterprises can develop continuously.

In the afternoon, Tan Shaowen talked with leading comrades of Jinghai County and responsible people of some town, township, and village party organizations. County Head Zha Luzhong gave a report on the county's tremendous changes brought about by the 10-year reform. Last year, the county still reaped a good harvest in agriculture, despite the worst remembered drought in

100 years, and achieved a stable development in industrial production, despite numerous difficulties. Its industrial and agricultural output value exceeded 3 billion yuan, an increase of 21.6 percent over the preceding year and an increase of 14.9 times over 1978 before reform started. Its revenue exceeded 89 million yuan, an increase of 13.6 percent over the preceding year and an increase of 3.4 times over 1978. Its per capita income totaled 983 yuan, an increase of 7 percent over the preceding year and an increase of 6.6 times over 1978. Tan Shaowen said: The changes brought to Jinghai County by the 10-year reform represent the epitome of the tremendous changes in Tianjin's rural areas. Practice has proven that without the development in agriculture, economic development will lack a solid foundation, and that agricultural development is the foundation for promoting a sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy. We may say that Tianjin's good situation in the past few years was directly related to its stable agricultural development, and could not be separated from the hard work of the cadres at various levels and the work of the masses of peasants in rural areas.

Tan Shaowen said: The purposes of our visit today are to know about the rural situation and to learn from you and to ask you to talk about the ways to accelerate agricultural development in the new year. After this, responsible people of Wangkou town, Daqiu Village, the Daquhe Village of Zhongwang Town, and the Qianshangmatou Village of Xizhaizhuang Township spoke to introduce their specific measures for implementing the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the enlarged meeting of the municipal party committee. Tan Shaowen expressed satisfaction with their efforts to pay attention to the work of improving grass-roots party organizations, the mental state of cadres, the role of party members, and the work of relying on and mobilizing the masses.

Tan Shaowen pointed out that to stabilize agriculture, the key lies in stabilizing policies and the people's feelings, and in maintaining the stability and continuation of the party's various rural policies. This endeavor also means to protect the achievements of the 10-year rural reform and the production enthusiasm of peasants. He pointed out: In the process to implement the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, our municipality will not change its orientation of developing the suburb-oriented economy based on agriculture; its principle of serving the city and making peasants affluent; its idea of conducting integrated urban and rural reform; its policy of promoting a stable and healthy development of township enterprises; and its efforts to deepen rural reform and to stabilize and improve the household output-related contract responsibility system. We should conscientiously summarize the experiences of the 10-year reform, and continuously improve the various measures to make them more compatible with actual conditions.

Tan Shaowen said: Agriculture plays a decisive role in the national economic development of our municipality. Developing agriculture is a task for the entire party and society. The municipality's investment will be used mainly in agriculture-oriented industries and large infrastructural facilities for agriculture. All trades and professions throughout the municipality should continue to support agriculture with great efforts. Meanwhile, cadres of all suburban counties should fully understand the responsibilities they hold. Under the circumstances of having many difficulties this year, they should develop the advantages established over the past few years through agricultural development; greatly tap potential; and actively guide peasants to invest their labor and funds mainly in the development of agricultural production, which should be the main aspect of agricultural investment. They should rely on the masses; maintain self-reliance, plain living, and hard struggle; strive to raise the level of agricultural production; and make still greater contributions to the municipality's endeavors of improvement, rectification and in-depth reform, and of overcoming difficulties and stabilizing the overall situation.

In speaking on the present work for rural areas, Tan Shaowen pointed out: First, they should step up efforts to improve leading bodies at various levels. Based on current actual conditions, they should improve the leading bodies ideologically; correctly assess and analyze the situation; and have the mental attitude and face up to difficulties, and turn them into opportunities. In the process of improvement and rectification, they should strive to overcome the difficulties in agriculture and also make new achievements in rural work. This requires that cadres at various levels improve their work styles; embrace the idea that leadership means service; and go deep into the grass roots to carry out meticulous work, conduct propaganda among the masses, mobilize them, and help them fulfill the various tasks. Second, they should pay close attention and successfully carry out the work of the rural grass-roots party organizations. They should ensure that personnel are assigned to attend to the work, plans, and arrangements made for it. They should ensure that inspections and analysis are conducted, and that experiences are summarized and exchanged. Thus the role of grass-roots party organizations as fighting bastions and the role of party members as vanguards and models can be fully developed. Third, they should conscientiously summarize experiences. This is very important for the current efforts to succeed in the endeavor of improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform. Summarizing achievements will inspire their confidence; applying experiences will make continued progress possible; and drawing on lessons will help them avoid and reduce detours.

Tan Shaowen said in conclusion that the Spring Festival, the traditional festival of Chinese people, is drawing near. He urged cadres at various levels to carry forward the party's fine tradition of showing concern for the people's lives; go deep into the grass roots to help the

masses solve practical problems; further invigorate the rural mass cultural activities; and enable the masses to have a happy, auspicious, peaceful, and civilized Spring Festival.

Tan Shaowen Addresses Tianjin Rural Conference

*SK0202015790 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
16 Jan 90 pp 1, 2*

[Excerpts] The municipal rural work conference continued on the morning of 15 January. Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee; Nie Bichu, mayor of the municipality; and Wu Zhen, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, made speeches at the conference. Liu Jinfeng, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over the conference. Among the municipal leading comrades present at the conference were Yang Huijie, Li Yuan, Lu Huansheng, Xiao Yuan, Wang Liji, Fang Fang, Li Jianguo, and Fang Fengyou.

Mayor Nie Bichu first of all made a speech entitled "Approach, Set Demands on, and Support Agriculture in Perspective With the Overall Situation." After fully affirming the achievements in the municipal rural work over the past 10 years, Nie Bichu pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Tianjin's rural areas have developed in a healthy and steady manner along the path of developing a suburban-type economy. Tianjin's rural areas they have initially witnessed a new situation characterized by the overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fisheries. Tianjin's new situation is also characterized by the comprehensive management of agriculture, industry, commerce, construction, and transportation. At the same time, the level of productive forces as a whole have obviously been enhanced, and the rural economy has embarked on a new stage, thus playing an important role in stabilizing the overall situation of Tianjin. [passage omitted]

Nie Bichu said: To enable rural construction to proceed in an even faster and better manner, to better meet the demand of the development of urban areas, and to better exploit the role of the suburban-type economy, the most fundamental and important way is to accelerate the pace of modernization of rural areas in various suburban counties. The modernization of rural areas is primarily devoted to fulfilling the following three goals: 1) We should gradually establish an efficient-type agricultural structure characterized by high yields, good quality, and low consumption; 2) we should gradually establish an industrial structure which is equipped with a modernized level of science, technology, and management, and is organically combined and coordinated with large industries of urban areas; and 3) we should gradually establish a village-town system which is reasonably arranged and equipped with a relatively advanced infrastructure. [passage omitted]

Nie Bichu stressed: Accelerating the development of Tianjin's agriculture is the common task of all fields in

the municipality. We should mobilize the forces in all fields to support agriculture in order to gain more momentum for agriculture. We should effectively increase agricultural input. The major body of agricultural input lies in peasants. Governments at all levels should continue to guide peasants to increase input in agriculture and increase labor accumulation. At the same time, governments themselves should also increase input in agriculture as much as possible. In recent years, the municipal authorities have paid great attention to increasing input in agriculture. The municipal party committee and government have already decided that, despite the limited financial resources, the funds earmarked for developing agriculture this year will increase by 14.5 percent over last year's. [passage omitted]

Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, set new demands on making rural work a success under the new situation, with a perspective on stability. Tan Shaowen pointed out: Making the countryside stable and strengthening agriculture are important and urgent tasks for us. From the high standpoint of stabilizing the overall situation, upholding the socialist road, and ensuring the long-term stability and order of the party and the state, we must fully understand how important the work of mobilizing the whole party and the whole people is, in order to run agriculture well. He went on: Over the past few years, the situation of Tianjin has been relatively stable. This is directly related to the stability in Tianjin's countryside and agricultural production. The large number of peasants and cadres at all levels in suburban counties have taken into account the overall situation, and have worked arduously, thus making prominent contributions to the stability of Tianjin's overall situation. Their achievements must be fully affirmed, and their experience warrants earnest summarization. He demanded that party committees and governments at all levels in the municipality place agriculture on an important position in line with the demands of the central authorities, continue to maintain the stability of the rural situation, and continue to maintain the good trend in the development of the rural economy.

Tan Shaowen said: To make the countryside stable, the most important thing is to maintain the continuity and stability of policies concerning reforms. While carrying out the economic rectification and readjustment, some peasants worry that there will be a change in policies. Therefore, an extremely important task at the moment is to maintain the stability of policies. At the same time, we must vigorously propagate policies among the peasants and explain policies to them in a bid to dispel their misgivings and set their minds at rest. Only with stability in policies will people's minds be put at rest; and only with stability in people's minds will production develop and will the social order be maintained. Tan Shaowen stressed that there will be no change in the series of policies concerning reform carried out by the party in rural areas. There also will be no change in the pertinent policies and systems formulated by the municipality. He added that the party's basic economic policies towards

rural areas are not out of fashion; are still suitable for the level of productive forces in most rural areas at the present stage; are still in agreement with the wishes of the vast number of peasants; and still have great potential. Meanwhile, to deepen the rural reform, we are required to study and work out new policies in line with the ever-changing realities.

Tan Shaowen stressed that the key to making the countryside stable lies in the maintenance of close ties between the party and the government and the vast number of the masses. Over the past few years, thanks to the conscientious implementation of the party's various policies towards rural areas and the persistence in doing good and tangible things for peasants, the relations between the party and the large number of peasants in suburban counties have been good. Cadres at all levels in rural areas have maintained a relatively painstaking and arduous style of work, thus garnering support from peasants. This is precisely the major reason for the stable situation in rural areas. It should be noted, however, that making continued efforts to improve the party's relations with the vast number of peasants and to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance remains a major issue which must be stressed when stabilizing the overall situation and promoting economic development. By stressing stability at present, the most fundamental and important thing is to set the people's minds at rest, and to maintain flesh-and-blood relations between the party and the masses. To stabilize the rural areas, party organizations at all levels and the large number of party members and cadres must further improve their relations with the broad masses of peasants; always identify themselves with the masses; and take root among the masses.

Tan Shaowen pointed out: We should continuously persist in the traditional work method of doing tangible and good things for peasants, and should be conscientious in stabilizing the people's minds, harmonizing the relations among various groups, and eliminating unstable factors. We should carefully handle the matters related to the interests of peasants; should try our best to help peasants solve their difficulties in livelihood and production; should pay attention to communicating ideas with each other and resolving contradictions; should strengthen political and ideological education among peasants; and should continue to maintain the social order of rural areas. Tan Shaowen stressed that to achieve success in all points of work in rural areas, and to maintain the stable situation of rural areas, it is necessary to strengthen the building of party organizations at the grass-roots level, and to give full play to the nucleus and leading role of party organizations and to the vanguard and exemplary role of party members.

Tan Shaowen said in conclusion: It will soon be Spring Festival, a traditional festival of the Chinese people. We should enable the large number of the masses in the municipality to have a happy, harmonious, and civilized Spring Festival, as demanded by the central authorities. He called on cadres at all levels to go down to grass-roots areas during Spring Festival with a view to hearing the

opinions of the masses, understanding their wishes, and strengthening friendship with them. Party committee members in suburban counties should especially go to those rural areas which they have visited very little in the past. Party committee members should also visit those peasant households with serious difficulties to provide timely help for them. At this conference, Tan Shaowen expressed cordial greetings and heartfelt thanks to the vast number of cadres and peasants working hard on the agricultural front, on behalf of the municipal party committee, the People's Congress Standing Committee, the government, and the Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]. [passage omitted]

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Leader at Spring Festival Functions

Addresses Soiree

SK2801231690 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Text] At the spring festival soiree sponsored by the propaganda departments under the provincial level organs on 23 January, Comrade Sun Weiben delivered a speech in which he, on behalf of the provincial party committee, put forward the eight-character demand—stability, prosperity, unity, and improvement—for 1990 work in the fields of theory, journalism, literature and art, and publication. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, leading comrades, including Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Zhou Wenhua, and Qi Guiyuan, attended the soiree on the afternoon of 23 January to extend festive greetings to the participating responsible persons from various units and comrades who had retired or left their offices.

In his speech, Comrade Sun Weiben stated: Both the higher authorities and the grass-roots level mass have been satisfied with the work done by the province over the past year. This cannot be divorced from the propaganda work conducted by various levels across the province, from the correct orientation guided by public opinions and from the industrious work done by the propaganda front.

Comrade Shao Qihui delivered a speech in which he also mentioned this point and stated that since his tenure in the provincial People's Government Office, the work done by the province had made the same impression on him.

In his speech, Sun Weiben stated: In the new year, the task of achieving stability still has a vital bearing on the whole situation and is top priority. Having agriculture and rural areas achieve stability means that we will have made the greatest contributions to the party and the country.

Meets Laborers

SK2801232190 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Excerpts] On the evening of 23 January, more than 80 model laborers, advanced workers, and representatives of staff members and workers who are working on the production forefront attended the Spring Festival soiree in the city of Harbin, the capital of the province, together with leading comrades from the party, government, and army organs. During the soiree, the participants encouraged each other and pledged to heighten their spirit, to overcome the difficulties, and to make new and greater contributions to having the province achieve stability and development in the new year. [passage omitted]

During the soiree, 10 national level model laborers, including Lin Yousheng, worker and technician of the Harbin boiler plant, jointly issued a letter of proposal in which they urged staff members and workers throughout the province to have become unified with the spirit of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; to bring into full play the role of working class in being main forces for the intelligence and wisdom of the working class; to actively plunge into the program to improve the economic environment, rectify economic order, and deepen the reform drive; and to contribute to the province's stability, prosperity, and development.

Attending the festive soiree were leading personnel from the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, the provincial Discipline and Inspection Commission, and the provincial military district, including Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Wang Zhao, Wang Luming, Ma Chunwa, and Xie Yong; Chen Lei, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Li Jianbai, member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; and retired veteran cadres, including Zhao Dezun.

During the festive soiree, Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech. [passage omitted]

Visits PLA Units

SK2901013590 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Jan 90

[Excerpts] On the morning of 26 January, the group composed of leading comrades from the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government on the occasion of the first Spring Festival of 1990's, which is divided into four sub-groups, respectively paid a visit to workers, cadres, commanders and fighters of the PLA units, public security cadres, and policemen, and journalist and medical personnel, who were working on the holiday, to extend festive greetings.

The first sub-group composed of Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Chen Yunlin, Dai Moan, and Tian Fengshan, vice governors of the province; came to the first motor company under a certain combined arms army stationed in our province. They were warmly welcomed by the cadres and fighters. Upon greeting the sub-group, He Daoquan, commander of the combined arms army, and Dong Yisheng, political commissar of the combined arms army, stepped forward to warmly shake hands with the leading comrades and to exchange festive greetings. Amid warm applause at the reception sponsored by the combined arms army, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech in which he praised the prominent contributions made by the army to safeguarding and building up the province and particularly to putting out the forest fire in Daxinganling prefecture and combating the flood and rushing to deal with the emergency in Nenjiang prefecture. He also praised the combined arms army as an iron troop in the people's eyes across the province. He urged cadres and fighters to carry forward the spirit of Lei Feng in the new year and to do a good job in carrying out the army-civilian campaign of building civilized units to enhance the unity between the army and the people as well as between the army and the government and to make contributions to having the province achieve stability and prosperity.

During his visit to the motor company, Sun Weiben also wrote a few words of encouragement, which read "Being Lei Feng Style of Motor Troopers." [passage omitted]

Governor Shao Qihui and his entourage came to the work shop of the engineering section of the Harbin Railway Bureau to extend festive greetings and thanks to staff members and workers who had made contributions to having the people throughout the province enjoy a happy Spring Festival. [passage omitted]

Attends Rally

SK3001010990 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Jan 90

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee and government held a rally for people to extend Spring Festival greetings at the Beifang Building this morning. Attending were leading comrades Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Wang Zhao, Wang Luming, Zhou Wenhua, Wang Haiyan, Li Genshen, Chen Yunlin, Ma Chunwa, Qi Guiyuan, Ma Guoliang, Xie Yong, (Meng Qingxiang), Zhang Xiangling, Wang Jun, He Shoulun, Zhang Ruoxian, Wang Yusheng, Ji Hua, Du Dianwu, An Zhendong, Du Xianzhong, Huang Feng, Dai Moan, Zhang Li, Liu Huixian, Guo Shouchang, Fu Shiyong, Ma Xinquan, Jin Xiaozhen, Sun Lianju, and Gong Benyan, as well as leaders of the provincial military district and the army units stationed in the province, including Shao Zhao and He Daoquan. [passage omitted]

Shao Qihui, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, presided over the

rally. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech. [passage omitted]

Heilongjiang Economic Reform Conference Ends

SK2601134390 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] The provincial working conference on economic structural reform that ended in Harbin on 22 January formulated the major reform work tasks for this year.

The work tasks specifically are as follows:

First, deepen enterprise reform and particularly concentrate efforts on enlivening large and medium-sized enterprises. We should persistently perfect the contract system. At present, we should realistically attend to the work connecting the first round of contracts with the second round and solve the problems related to base figures for contracts, time limits of contracts, and forms of contracts. We should positively and steadily promote the rational flow and optimum distribution of key production factors; persist in and perfect the plant director responsibility system; and comprehensively implement the enterprise law.

Second, straighten out the economic order, make particular efforts to consolidate the circulation order, deepen the reform of the circulation system, continue to take stock of and consolidate companies and wholesale enterprises, and straighten out the market order.

Third, strengthen and improve the mechanism of macroeconomic regulation and control. At present, we should stress the necessity of appropriately concentrating powers on the premise of not returning to the old path of excessive concentration. Strengthening macroeconomic regulation and control is conducive to arousing the enthusiasm of localities and enterprises. It is necessary to persist in the principle of retrenching finance and credits, to alleviate the contradictions between total demand and total supply, and to carry out the policy of giving special consideration to key trades and enterprises.

Fourth, we should continue to conduct experiments in reform.

Comrade Chen Yunlin said in his speech: Under the current circumstances of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order, plant directors, who are working in the forefront of enterprises, directly bear numerous difficulties ahead of the state. Thus, the provincial party committee and the provincial government fully understand the difficulties of the comrades of enterprises. We hope that the vast number of plant directors and managers will advance despite difficulties; share worries with the state; actively bear the heavy burdens entrusted to them by the plant director responsibility system and the contract system; and continue to make contributions to improving the economic

environment, rectifying the economic order, deepening reforms, and developing the economy.

Chen Yunlin said: At present, we should first arouse the enthusiasm of enterprise leaders. Only when the ranks of enterprise leaders are stable and inspired with enthusiasm can enterprises overcome their difficulties and can we make progress in reform and construction.

At the conference, personnel of 10 departments, including the provincial trade union council, the provincial planning committee, and the provincial financial departments, made speeches on the special subjects of coordinating and supporting policies.

The conference conscientiously discussed and revised three documents, including the proposal for further developing and perfecting the system of managing state industrial enterprises on the contracted responsibility basis.

Leading comrades, including Sun Weiben and Shao Qihui, attended the conference.

Jilin Leader Attends Gathering of Veteran Cadres

SK2901020590 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] As spring comes and everything looks fresh and gay, the province's activity center of veteran cadres was very lively and excited on the morning of 22 January, when more than 220 people got together to mutually celebrate the first Spring Festival of the 1990's. This gathering included the leading veteran of the leading personnel of the former provincial level organs, who had long and industriously worked in the province and made marked contributions toward the province's development and construction in politics and the economy as well as having honorarily retired from the organs; the veteran comrades of the departments and bureaus under the provincial level organs; veteran comrades from the large enterprises and higher educational institutions in Changchun city; and the wives of these veteran comrades.

Attending the gathering to extend festive greetings to the participating veteran comrades were leading comrades from the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, including He Zhukang, Wang Zhongyu, Zhang Fengqi, Huo Mingguang, Liu Yunzhao, Du Qinglin, Gu Changchun, Wu Yixia, Li Demin, Xiao Chun, Chen Hong, Cui Lin, Xu Yuancun, Chen Zhenkang, Wang Yunkun, Zhang Dexin, and Jin Minghan.

During the festive gathering, Comrade He Zhukang delivered a greeting speech. [passage omitted]

During the festive gathering, the artists of the Changling orchestra, the provincial Beijing Opera troupe, the provincial folk art troupe, and the provincial song and dance troupe presented their performances to entertain the participating veteran cadres. [passage omitted]

Following the gathering, the participating veteran cadres were full of zest in taking part in various colorful entertainment activities.

Jilin Leader Attends Spring Festival Tea Party

SK2601135390 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Text] The provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and the united front work department of the provincial party committee held a tea party on the afternoon of 24 January to celebrate the first Spring Festival of the 1990's. The meeting hall of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee was decorated with lanterns and colored streamers, and was permeated with a jubilant atmosphere. Provincial party and government leaders; patriotic personages from the provincial-level democratic parties; patriotic personages without party affiliation; responsible persons of the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the alumnus association of the Huangpu Military Academy, the Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, and the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; and people from various circles happily gathered to greet one another, talk about the past and the future, and wish one another a happy Spring Festival.

Liu Yunzhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the tea party. On behalf of the provincial CPPCC committee and the united front work department of the provincial party committee, he extended a warm welcome and festival greetings to the leaders and the people from various circles present at the tea party.

He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the tea party. On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, he extended festival greetings to patriotic personages of democratic parties, patriotic personages without party affiliation, mass organizations, and members of CPPCC committees at various levels. He said that in 1989, our party, our state, and people underwent a severe test; won a great victory in suppressing the turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion; and achieved an initial success in implementing the economic policy of improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform. He said that during the political storm that occurred at the turn of the year and summer last year, patriotic personages of democratic parties and those without party affiliation in our province adhered to the four cardinal principles and displayed the spirit of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe, thus playing a very good role in stabilizing the situation of our province. He expressed heartfelt gratitude for this. He urged party committees

and governments at various levels throughout the province to attach great importance and give full play to the role of the CPPCC, and to take the initiative in conducting consultation with them on major issues. He also urged CPPCC organizations at various levels, the various democratic parties, mass organizations, and people of various nationalities from various circles, under the guidance of the principles of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision, and treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe, to offer more ideas and [word indistinct] and do more work to help the party and the government strengthen stability and unity; facilitate the endeavor of improvement, rectification, and in-depth reform; and promote the sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy.

Cheng Shengsan, chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association and chairman of the provincial committee of the Federation of Industry and Commerce, spoke at the tea party on behalf of the various provincial-level democratic parties, patriotic personages without party affiliation, and the Federation of Industry and Commerce. Attending were leading persons of the provincial party committee, advisory commission, people's congress, government, CPPCC committee, and discipline inspection commission, including Wang Zhongyu, Zhang Fengqi, Huo Mingguang, Du Qinglin, Gu Changchun, Wu Yixia, Li Deming, Gao Yan, Feng Ximing, Xiao Chun, Chen Hong, Feng Yingkui, Zhang Liming, Cui Lin, Yu Ruihuang, Xu Yuancun, Chen Zhenkang, Liu Xilin, Hui Liangyu, Wang Yunkun, Gao Wen, Zhang Dexin, Geng Yuelun, Luo Yuejia, Jin Minghan, Cai Qiyun, and Lu Shiqian. Responsible persons of the various provincial-level democratic parties, personages without party affiliation, and responsible persons of mass organizations were invited to the tea party. Former chairmen and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Yu Ke, Song Renyuan, Zhang Kaijing, Yan Zitao, Che Mingqiao, He Yunqing, and Qian Zhian, were also invited to the tea party.

Jilin Leader Extends Regards to Workers 25 Jan

SK2601135790 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Despite the cold weather this morning, leading comrades of the province and Changchun City organized five groups to extend regards to staff and workers who were working at their posts.

The staff and workers were deeply moved by leading the comrades' concern.

He Zhukang, Feng Ximing, Liu Xilin, and some leading comrades of Changchun City arrived at the Changchun Railway Station about 0900 in the morning. Comrade He Zhukang thanked the staff and workers of the station for their positive contributions to stabilizing the situations of the province and Changchun City made last spring and summer.

At the nonstaple food market of Chongqing Road, leaders of the province and the city cordially talked with the staff and workers of the market. [passage omitted]

Provincial and city leaders, including He Zhukang, also visited the China-Japan People's Friendship Waterworks and heard the report on the water supply situation in Changchun City delivered by a responsible person of the Changchun City tap water company. [passage omitted]

Jilin Secretary Delivers Speech at Dance Hall

SK2601135690 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] Well-known personages of the provincial cultural and art circles ceremoniously held a dance party at the (Beiguo) Great Dance Hall of the provincial cultural center on the evening of 25 January.

Present at the dance party were He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhang Fengqi, chairman of the provincial advisory commission; Liu Yunzhao, chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]; Du Qinglin and Gu Changchun, deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee; Liu Xilin, vice governor of the province; Gao Wen, deputy secretary of the leading party group of the provincial CPPCC committee; Hu Houjun, director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee; and Yu Lin, Dong Su, and (Gao Ye), former leaders of the provincial-level departments.

He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Gu Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made speeches before the opening of the dance party.

They offered Spring Festival greetings to the comrades of cultural and art circles and hoped that they would make new contributions to enlivening literary and artistic undertakings and promoting the construction of the province's spiritual and material civilizations in the new year.

Jilin Secretary, Governor Visit Plants

SK2901074890 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Jan 90

[Text] On the first day of the Year of the Horse, major leading comrades of the province and Changchun City went to some plants and enterprises and departments guiding production to cordially extend greetings to the cadres and workers who stood fast at their posts and continued their work and production.

The major party and government leaders of the province and Changchun City, and responsible persons of the departments concerned, including He Zhukang, Wang Zhongyu, Feng Ximing, Wang Yunkun, Ren Junjie, (Zhang Fengwen), Geng Guoliang, (Li Fengbin), and

Shang Zhenling, arrived at the No 1 Changchun Heat and Power Plant at 0900. At the major boiler room and the generator workshop, the leaders shook hands with workers, and extended greetings to them cordially. When a leading comrade of the provincial Power Industrial Bureau said that 11,000 power industrial workers were currently working at their posts throughout the province like those at the plant, Comrades He Zhukang and Wang Zhongyu said: Working selflessly in defiance of hardships, the Power Industrial Bureau and the masses of staff members and workers have brought light to millions of families in urban and rural areas throughout the province. Such a spirit of selfless sacrifice is very precious. On behalf of the people throughout the province, we express respect to you.

The Changchun Pharmaceutical Plant is a key enterprise in the medical front of our province. Its drugs to reduce temperatures and relieve pains have always been in great demand in the world market. As this year's orders from foreign countries increased, more than 300 workers in workshops voluntarily gave up their holidays and continued to work overtime in an effort to over-fulfill the export tasks. As soon as the leading comrades of the province and the city arrived at the plant, they were affected by the vigorous efforts at the scene. Comrades He Zhukang and Wang Zhongyu urged the plant director (Li Jidian) to make good arrangements for the workers during holidays to ensure that workers working on night shift would also have dumplings to eat.

In the newly renovated (Xishi) residential area of the (Nanguan) District of Changchun City, provincial and city leading comrades went to a boiler room in the central heating control center to ask about the heat supply work from the workers on duty. A responsible person of the Changchun City (Heat Supply) Company told the leaders that the more than 40 workers have worked day and night to supply heat, thus making it possible to essentially maintain the temperature of the homes of the 2,500 households at 18 degrees Centigrade or higher. He Zhukang, Wang Zhongyu, and other leading comrades unanimously praised this work, saying that efforts should be exerted to make the homes of the masses as warm as they are in spring.

The provincial leading comrades also visited the production control office of the provincial Economic Commission to see all the comrades who were organizing and guiding the productivity of enterprises.

He Zhukang Visits Intellectuals in Jilin

SK3101050190 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jan 90

[Excerpts] On the third day of the lunar New Year, when the weather became cold again, though it was time to become warmer, leading personnel of the provincial party committee, including He Zhukang, Du Qinglin, Gu Changchun, Li Deming, Gao Yan, and Yan Junjie, braved the cold wind to pay a visit to the households of national-level model laborers and intellectuals. They

extended greetings to them on the occasion of the first Spring Festival of the 1990's.

During their visit to the home of (Liu Yuxia), an employee of the Changchun Department Store, He Zhukang stated: You, a national-level model laborer, have won glory for the province; your deeds are very touching, and many people have been touched by them; and we want to advocate the spirit you have displayed and to have more model laborers like you.

In introducing her advanced deeds, (Dong Guoliang), chairman of the provincial Trade Union Council, stated that (Liu Yuxia) had rendered services to the handicapped by accepting an order for 6,000 pairs of special shoes and by repairing 1,500 pairs of shoes for the customers. He Zhukang stated that the show window of the shoes section in the department store had fully reflected the achievements made in building the two civilizations, in which the ideological realm of employees in the department store is different from others, and its social benefit is also far different from others.

These leading personnel of the provincial party committee also paid a visit to the home of (Zhang Zhenxiang), director of the mechanical office under the forging plant and a national-level model laborer. Since 1984, he has led his subwork team to render free services of technical coordination in society and saved 16 enterprises in various localities across the province. After hearing the briefing given by (Zhang Zhenxiang), He Zhukang stated that relying on scientific and technological coordination in helping small factories and plants also represents the unshirkable duty of large plants. (Zhang Zhenxiang) stated that there are very many enterprises which have suspended or half suspended their production, and that the province wanted to issue a letter of proposal to all technical coordination organizations and model laborers throughout the province to mobilize them, i.e. to giving a helping hand to these enterprises. Joining in the conversation, (Dong Guoliang) stated that various social circles should offer their opinions and technologies as much as possible in this regard, and that the provincial Trade Union Council should consult with the provincial Planning and Economic Commission on conducting an investigation to find out how many faltering enterprises are in the province. He Zhukang immediately said that the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government will support him.

These leading personnel of the provincial party committee also paid a visit to four households of intellectuals. [passage omitted]

During their visit to the households of intellectuals, He Zhukang earnestly told them that the educational front is a particular circle; that after going through the disturbance in 1989, we have all the more discerned the great importance of the fields of journalism and propaganda. He also said that we have learned of the importance of

the education in universities and colleges; and that in stabilizing the situation, we should rely on various social circles and particularly on universities and colleges whose duties are very heavy and have a vital bearing on training new successors. In his speech, He Zhukang also fully acknowledged the contributions made by the higher educational institutions throughout the province in carrying out economic construction and training talented personnel. He stated that the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government had been very satisfied with the work done by these higher educational institutions and greatly appreciated their efforts; and that our current task is to further promote the combination between scientific and technological institutes and production units, as well as between higher educational institutions and enterprises.

During their visit to the schools to extend festive greetings to their leading personnel, He Zhukang repeatedly urged the leading personnel to relay his festive greetings to all professors, teachers, staff members, and workers throughout the schools.

Liaoning Leaders Attend Spring Festival Party

*SK2601131990 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Text] Liaoning Province and the Shenyang Military Region held a Spring Festival tea party for veteran comrades in Shenyang this afternoon. Army and civilian veteran comrades happily gathered to celebrate the first Spring Festival of the 1990's.

The conference room on the second floor of the provincial party committee office was filled with laughter at 1400. New and veteran leading comrades of the province, including Quan Shuren, Guo Feng, Wang Guangzhong, Xu Shaofu, Li Huang, Li Tao, Sun Qi, Wang Julu, Hu Yimin, Chen Suzhi, Liu Dongfan and Yu Xiling, and new and veteran leaders of the Shenyang Military Region, including Liu Jingsong, Song Keda, (He Qingji), Zhang Jiecheng, Luo Kunshan, Zhang Wu, Cheng Zemin, He Youfa, Ma Ying and Wang Jiren, animatedly discussed the various achievements scored by the Army and the local authorities through close cooperation in the past year, and the blood-and-flesh ties between the Army and the civilians.

Chen Suzhi, provincial vice governor, presided over today's tea party. On behalf of the provincial party committee, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, first extended warm festival greetings to the Army and civilian veteran comrades present at the party, and wished them good health and longevity. Quan Shuren said: All the major achievements of our province cannot be separated from the close unity and mutual support between the Army and the civilians, and between new and veteran comrades. The unity between the Army and the civilians, and between new and veteran comrades is the basic guarantee for our success.

Quan Shuren said: The 1990's are a key period to China's endeavor of in-depth reform, improvement and rectification. In the new historical period, we should all the more strengthen the relations between the Army and the civilians, and between new and veteran comrades, and make contributions to successful fulfillment of the various tasks for the 1990's.

Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, also spoke at the party.

Visits Workers

*SK2801063890 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] On the morning of 26 January, leading comrades from the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, and the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, including Quan Shuren, Dai Suli, Xu Shaofu, Sun Qi, Wang Julu, and Cheng Jinxiang, went to the dispatcher's office of the Shenyang Railway Station, the Shenyang heating supply corporation, and other units to extend regards on the occasion of the first Spring Festival of the 1990's to staff members and workers who were working on the holiday.

At 0900 that morning, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Dai Suli, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; who were accompanied by Zhang Guoguang, acting secretary of the Shenyang city party committee, and Li Guozhong, chairman of the provincial trade union council; came to the dispatcher's office of the Shenyang Railway Station to shake hands with the staff members and workers, saying that all of them have been working hard and that on behalf of the leading personnel of the provincial level organs they wish the workers a happy Spring Festival. While holding the hands of (Lin Shaocheng), a young dispatcher in the office, Quan Shuren told him that his working post is very important because the railway transport never stopped. (Lin Shaocheng) answered him by saying that in order for the masses to enjoy a happy Spring Festival, a little fatigue is nothing.

At 0930 that morning, leading comrades, including Quan Shuren and Dai Suli, came to the Shenyang heating supply corporation in the Tiexi district of Shenyang City. Holding the hands of (Meng Qingyu), manager of the heating supply corporation, Quan Shuren stated that his corporation is worthy of the honor of supplying warmth and that every household will be happier because of the supply of heat. (Meng Qingyu) answered him by saying that leading comrades can rest assured that they are certainly able to do a good job in supply. Quan Shuren stated that the central system of heating supply represents a good deed done by the government for the people, which is not only favorable for the people to obtain warmth but also for the government to consolidate the environment. [passage omitted]

During their visiting activities, the leading comrades of the provincial People's Government visited the units, including several branch offices of provincial people's, industrial and commercial, construction, and agricultural banks; three police booths; the provincial telecommunications bureau; the provincial meteorological bureau; Liaoning University; and the Liaoning song and dance troupe.

Northwest Region

Qinghai's Yin Kesheng Visits Peasant Households

*HK0202114590 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Feb 90*

[Text] On the afternoon of the first day of the Spring Festival, the weather was warm and sunny. Red antithetical couplets were put up on the doors of each and every household at (Dalu) Village of Pingan Township in Pingan County, and men and women, old and young, were wreathed in smiles. Suddenly they found out that provincial party Secretary Yin Kesheng and responsible comrades of the Haidong Prefectural CPC Committee and Commissioner's Office were among them. Peasants crowded around the provincial party secretary to shake hands with him and wished each other a happy New Year.

Hearing of the news that the provincial party secretary had come, a villager called (Liu Weike) stood in front of his house together with his sons to welcome the secretary. Learning that this peasant household earned more than 4,000 yuan through farm work and sideline production, Comrade Yin Kesheng said happily while sipping his tea: This year is the Year of the Horse. In this year, we can do our farm work well. I wish you a greater achievement in your farm work this year, and a better harvest in grain." Learning that the second daughter-in-law of Liu's family, who poured more tea to his cup, was from Shanghai, Yin Kesheng said smilingly: It is good! Qinghai can be integrated with Shanghai. Shanghai is more advanced than us. But Qinghai is rich in resources. We stand a very good chance of success in invigorating Qinghai. In particular, when he saw pork, celery, and spinach in the kitchen of the household, Yin Kesheng smiled delightedly to show his satisfaction. He said: Now you have vegetables, pork and steamed buns made of white flour. You are really celebrating the New Year!

In the home of (Wang Tenglan), a comparatively poor household in the village, Secretary Yin encouraged Wang by saying: "It is not enough to rely on farm work alone. You must raise pigs and chickens. You can sell the eggs. In such a way, things will be getting better and better gradually. Hearing this, (Wang Denglan) nodded again and again. He said that he would raise several pigs this year.

After winding up his visit to (Dalu) Village, Comrade Yin Kesheng came to (Dongfeng) Village. He visited the home of (Li Denghui), the village party branch secretary. Li has been serving as village party branch secretary for more than 30 years. Yin Kesheng thanked him for his work and contribution to the party and people. He also praised him

for relying on science to raise pigs. He said: You have raised nine big pigs. When they are sold in 2 months, you will earn money which is equal to my annual salary. Hearing this, all the people present laughed heartily.

When Yin Kesheng visited the home of (Liu Zhenhan), an old person who was over 60, Liu said: In the past when we met Ma Bufang [a former KMT official in Qinghai], we had to kneel. Now we can sit together with the provincial party secretary. The new society and the old society are as far apart as heaven and earth. I often tell young people all this. Yin Kesheng said: You have done a right thing. We must very often provide young people with education of contrasting the new society with the old one. Hearing this, Liu was so moved that he could not even utter a word.

Comrade Yin Kesheng spent the first day of the new year with villagers amid chatting and laughing in such a way.

Qinghai Leaders Visit Workers During Holiday

*HK2901104590 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] Yesterday was the first day of the Year of the Horse and every household, decorated with lanterns and colored streamers, celebrated the Spring Festival with jubilation.

When the people were spending the occasion joyfully, provincial party, government and military leaders visited factories, mines and enterprises, hospitals, shops, People's Liberation Army units, Armed Police units and public security bureaus in the Xining area to see workers working on holiday, as well as officers, men, and peasants.

Yin Kesheng, provincial party committee secretary, yesterday morning went to see cadres and workers standing fast at their posts on the fronts of telecommunications, power supply, industrial production, and communications and extended his best festival regards to them. [passage omitted] Yin Kesheng also attended a party of exchanged festival greetings held at the QINGHAI RIBAO office.

Shaanxi Leader Calls on Provincial Armed Police

*HK2901003490 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Provincial party committee Secretary Zhang Boxing yesterday morning called on the guards squadron under the provincial Armed Police Force which is in charge of security protection of the provincial party committee headquarters. He extended cordial regards to the officers and fighters of the squadron during the visit.

Zhang Boxing praised the members of this Armed Police guards squadron for their contributions to the protection of the security of the provincial party committee headquarters and to the development of the Armed Police Force. On invitation, he had a group photo taken together with the members of the squadron.

Government Said Using Prodemocracy Groups

HK3101120590 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 4, 22 Jan 90 p 6

[Article by Yuan Yang (6678 3152): "Two Anticommunist Forces 'Co-Stage' a Farce"]

[Text] Fugitives from the Chinese mainland and leaders of some overseas reactionary organizations recently visited Taiwan to collude with prominent figures in Taiwan in raising a hue and cry against communism.

During the farce "co-staged" by two anticommunist forces, some prominent figures from the Taiwan authorities openly attended various "forums" and "symposiums"; extended "greetings" and "congratulations"; or "received" and "instructed" the fugitives, showing unprecedented "initiative" and "zeal." Some news organs in the pay of the Taiwan authorities also actively repeated their anticommunist clichés and offered "suggestions" and "encouragement" to the overseas reactionary organizations, which have become more and more isolated. Meanwhile, leaders of the reactionary organizations, which in the past made "secret" or "unpublicized" deals with the Taiwan authorities, are now openly begging for financial and material "support" from Taiwan.

Observers here pointed out that by blatantly consorting with each other, the Taiwan authorities and the overseas reactionary organizations have revealed their common anticommunist and antipeople essence. They said that by employing fugitives from the mainland and leaders of overseas reactionary organizations in their "political counterattack," the Taiwan authorities have polluted the relaxed atmosphere between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait and affected the exchanges between people on both sides of the strait, and their tactics are most harmful to the reunification of the motherland.

During the political disturbances in Beijing at the turn of spring and summer last year, the Taiwan authorities miscalculated the situation, placed their hopes on the "turmoil" and "change" on the mainland, interfered in the turmoil and counterrevolutionary riots, and accelerated the "political infiltration" and "political counterattack" on the mainland. The mainland soon quelled the turmoil and the counterrevolutionary riots and the situation was stabilized immediately, crushing the illusions of the Taiwan authorities. Last December, as the situation in Eastern Europe took a sharp turn, the Taiwan authorities—wishfully thinking that a "chain reaction" would occur on the mainland—presumptuously claimed to gang up with all anticommunist forces at home and abroad and "properly work out tactics for coping with changes in the situation." The recent State Council order lifting martial law in parts of Beijing is an essential symbol of China's stability. The fact shows that the CPC, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people have the ability to handle state affairs well and maintain long-term economic, political, and social stability and

development. The "political counterattack" staged by the Taiwan authorities and the fugitives overseas is doomed to failure.

The recent anticommunist farce shows the new methods and characteristics of the "political counterattack" sponsored by the Taiwan authorities through fugitives from the mainland and overseas reactionaries.

1. Prominent figures of the Taiwan authorities came out into the open from behind the scenes and went up on the stage in person. Leaders of the "Executive Yuan," the "Overseas Work Commission," the "Mainland Work Commission," and the "Commission for Planning the Recovery of the Mainland" came to the front of the stage and time and again received so-called "mainland democratic movement personages," personally peddled the "Taiwan experience," and passed on the principle of "struggling against communism and reviving the country." The fact that the Taiwan authorities were so "polite" to them indicates that they really gave much thought to the matter. Some overseas newspapers pointed out, however, that the Taiwan authorities are offering support to them in a bid to make use of them; "the former is their tactic, while the latter is their ultimate aim."

2. The authorities openly decided that the "Executive Yuan" would set up a special body to "coordinate" the operation of the "democracy movement organizations." It is reported that the reactionary organizations, including the "Federation for a Democratic China," the "Front for Democracy in China," and the "Students Autonomous Federation," will—masterminded by the Taiwan authorities—merge into an organization called the "Foundation for Human Rights and Democracy in China" to change the impression they give outsiders that "each does things in its own way and is ridden with internal strife."

3. The Taiwan authorities have bought over and control overseas "democratic movement organizations" using money. Some overseas papers printed out that those so-called "democratic movement organizations" first considered relations with the Taiwan authorities "taboo," and then simply did not care about anything, because they needed the "economic assistance of the Kuomintang." Other overseas journals disclosed that the "Taiwan authorities have become the main source of funds for the overseas democratic movement organizations," and that "the Taiwan authorities try to control them with their advantage of money." According to Taiwan newspapers, leader of the reactionary organization "Front for Democracy in China," Wan Runnan, personally begged the newly appointed leader of the "Overseas Work Commission," an anticommunist secret service, for aid. The latter said that he "does not rule out the possibility of offering assistance." To raise funds, the reactionary organization "Front for Democracy in China" recently set up the body "Assistance for a Democratic China Association" in Taiwan and received the

first donation amounting to 1 million new Taiwan dollars, and this sum was "given" by the "Legislative Yuan members."

It is unpopular for the Taiwan authorities to carry out a "political counterattack" against the mainland through the fugitives from the mainland and overseas reactionaries whom they "draw in," "make use of," and "control." This act has come under fire on the island and abroad. Some papers on the island said that the Kuomintang's effort to "draw in" and "make use of" so-called overseas "democratic movement elements" is a strange phenomenon; the support offered by the Kuomintang is "rather hypocritical" because the Kuomintang rules Taiwan "in a rather undemocratic way," and democrats in Taiwan are "imprisoned, sentenced, placed on the wanted list, and deported." The support for "democratic movement elements" was offered to create a "false impression that the Kuomintang 'stands for China.'" Some overseas journals believed that if the Taiwan authorities should become the nurse of mainland democratic movement organizations stationed abroad, more harm than good will be done in the long run.

So long as the Taiwan authorities do not change their anticommunist and antipopular position, they will stage farces of "political counterattacks on the mainland" one after another, though their methods will vary. However, it is expected that the audience and market for the farces will become smaller and smaller. With further social, political, and economic stability and development in China, socialism on the Chinese mainland will be more prosperous and strike deeper roots in Chinese soil. The very small number of reactionary forces at home and abroad are indeed ridiculously overrating themselves in attempting to shake its foundations.

Roundup Views New Trade Relations Development

HK0202015790 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0540 GMT 31 Jan 90

[Roundup by Tian Ye (3944 6851): "There Will Be a New Development in Economic and Trade Relations Between Both Sides of the Strait This Year"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 31 Jan (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—It is expected that there will be a new development in economic and trade relations between both sides of the strait this year. People from Taiwan industrial circles also think that the number of manufacturers going

to the mainland for investment and trade, as well as the amount of money involved, will increase markedly this year; and that a trend of Taiwan businessmen going to the mainland for investment and setting up factories will be gradually formed.

In mid-January, Taiwan Minister of Economic Affairs Lawrence Chen said that adjustment of policy on economic and trade relations with the mainland would be the biggest problem facing Taiwan's economy this year. He thought that Taiwan's economic and trade relations with the mainland cannot be confined arbitrarily as they were before. If businessmen go to the mainland for investment and trade development in an haphazard way, it would be better to first formulate clear regulations so as to provide businessmen with rules to follow. He disclosed that the authorities have started discussing the problem of Taiwan businessmen going to the mainland for investment and commercial activities. According to our information, Taiwan's "Executive Yuan Mainland Work Committee" will soon hold a meeting to review the trade and economic policies and measures adopted by both sides of the strait. Taiwan press circles are generally optimistic, thinking that "there will be a breakthrough in the trade and economic policies involving both sides of the strait."

The data provided by Taiwan's "Ministry of Economic Affairs" indicated that, up to now, more than 430 Taiwan businesses have invested in the mainland, involving a total amount of \$600 million in agreed upon investment; and more than 200 factories have started production. Based on the incomplete figures provided by the mainland, total volume of trade between both sides of the strait through Hong Kong exceeded \$3 billion last year. Last October, at least 4,000 Taiwan businessmen took part in the Guangzhou Autumn Trade Fair, and a zeal for trade stirred up the occasion. Not long ago, the coordination committee of chambers of commerce of both sides of the strait was established in Hong Kong, and it is certain that it will help enhance and maintain the zeal. According to our information, Taiwan business circles are discussing the problem of direct trade, and the manufactures also want the same move. More than 100 Taiwan businessmen who have investments in the mainland have decided to plan and organize a Taiwan chamber of commerce in Hong Kong, and if the planning and organizing work goes smoothly, the chamber will be formally established early this year. Such an organization will also be helpful in promoting further development of economic and trade relations between both sides of the strait.

Preferential Tariffs for Iraq, Madagascar Approved

OW0202044290 Taipei CNA in English
0253 GMT 2 Feb 90

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 2 (CNA)—The cabinet approved Thursday the granting of second-column preferential tariff treatment to Iraq and Madagascar, to become effective shortly after promulgation.

The cabinet also agreed in principle to grant second-column preferential tariff treatment to Poland, to be effective shortly after Republic of China products are granted reciprocal treatment by Poland.

The Finance Ministry is also negotiating with Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria on the mutual preferential tariff treatment, a cabinet spokesman said.

Cabinet Approves Statute To Upgrade Industry

OW0202002190 Taipei CNA in English
1510 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 1 (CNA)—The cabinet Thursday approved a draft statute to promote industrial upgrading which would authorize the government to accelerate the Republic of China's industrial development by implementing tax reductions and other incentives.

The draft statute, subject to approval by the Legislative Yuan, was approved in a weekly cabinet meeting presided over by Premier Li Huan.

The new statute, an updated and simplified version of the current statute on incentives for investments, aims to cope with the future development of local industry and to satisfy business needs during the current period of economic transition.

A spokesman for the cabinet said the government expected the new policy to pave the way for the nation to enter the ranks of industrialized countries by the turn of the century.

According to the bill, the government would encourage enterprises to invest in industries here by reducing [words indistinct] gain access to industrial land and revising laws that might hinder investment willingness.

Special encouragement will be given to small- and medium-sized businesses and companies investing in research and development, personnel training, automation and the promotion of their own brand names on international markets.

In order to accelerate the introduction of advanced technology, the bill also will encourage Overseas Chinese and foreign industrialists to invest in the Republic of China.

Government Aims at 7 Percent Economic Growth

OW0202044390 Taipei CNA in English
0245 GMT 2 Feb 90

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 2 (CNA)—World economic growth is expected to slow in 1990 but domestically the government will continue to expand public expenditures and increase demand in order to attain its projected 7 percent economic growth rate, a high-ranking economic official said Thursday.

Fredrick Chien, chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development, made the remark while reviewing the domestic and international economic performance in 1989 at a weekly cabinet meeting.

Chien said that the domestic political and economic situation changed significantly in 1989, with the new Taiwan dollar continuing to appreciate, labor costs increasing, and tariffs being cut sharply. The result was a decrease in net foreign demand.

He added, however, that the government policy of expanding public expenditures and increasing domestic demand had kept the nation's economic growth above the projected target.

Chien said that the nation's 1989 economic growth rate was 7.2 percent, and per capita GNP had reached 7,518 U.S. dollars, up 20.06 percent.

He said that the nation's 1989 foreign trade totaled 118.47 billion U.S. dollars, up 7.5 percent from 1988. As of the end of 1989, Republic of China foreign exchange reserves stood at 73.2 billion U.S. dollars, he said.

Agricultural Agreements Signed With South Africa

OW0102054490 Taipei CNA in English
0352 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 1 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] and South Africa signed two agricultural agreements in Capetown, the Council of Agriculture said Wednesday.

The agreements were signed by council Chairman Yu Yu-hsien during his visit to South Africa that ended Wednesday.

Yu signed the agreements with the Department of Agricultural Development of South Africa, the council said. The two agreements aim to increase the cooperation and exchange of agricultural technology and scientists between the countries, it said.

One is for the exchange of plant material, under which the two countries will provide plant breeding materials and new species to each other. The new species can be used only for experiment and cannot be bred and sold on a large scale without the consent of both sides, the council said.

The other agreement is for exchanges and cooperation between agricultural scientists and institutions of the Council of Agriculture and the Department of Agricultural Development.

The agreement includes cooperation in the fields of pest and disease control, plant production and breeding technology, development of animal and plant resources, and the exchange and training of agricultural scientists, the council said.

Both sides think the agreements can help increase the traditional friendship between the two countries, the council said.

Yu also had a 40-minute meeting with South Africa President F.W. de Klerk on Monday, the council said. Yu was quoted as telling de Klerk that he was deeply impressed by the agricultural development of South Africa during his 1-week visit in the country.

Yu said that the high productivity of commercialized large farms and the distribution system for agricultural products in South Africa can serve as examples for the ROC, the council said.

De Klerk was quoted as saying he thinks South Africa can learn from the ROC's experience in operating small-scale farms, the council said.

Yu Wednesday chaired a ceremony that marked the beginning of construction of the ROC fishing boats crew club in Capetown, the council said. The club is scheduled to be completed in August at a cost of U.S. \$388,000.

At present, about 100 ROC fishing boats use Capetown as a base, the council said. Also, 150 fishing boats heading toward the Falkland Islands each year use Capetown as a supply depot.

Businessman's Mainland Trip, Intentions Detailed

Business Link Analyzed

HK0102022590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 1 Feb 90 p 6

[By Terry Cheng]

[Text] The admission by Mr Wang Yung-ching, head of Taiwan's largest private conglomerate, that he made a business trip to China is likely to put the island's tortuous relations with the mainland on a new footing.

The trip by Mr Wang of Formosa Plastics, was itself an open defiance of the Kuomintang authorities' policy.

The government does not allow residents to visit the mainland, except for family reunions.

Mr Wang's declared intention to invest on the mainland is expected to exert even greater pressure on Taiwan's mainland policy.

The ban on direct trade with, and investment in, the mainland has been one of the Kuomintang's most rigidly upheld guidelines.

The argument is that direct trade and investment will improve the ailing economy of the mainland and it would then be able to step up its political offensive against Taiwan.

Direct economic ties will eventually lead to direct political contact, which the Kuomintang still firmly opposes.

However, as direct trade and investment is inevitable, the question is, what categories of trade and investment are the authorities prepared to allow?

Mr Wang has said that his conglomerate will still keep it "roots" in Taiwan and what he is considering is a new naphtha plant on the mainland.

Nevertheless, if Formosa Plastics succeeds a large number of other business groups would follow suit.

Mr Wang's publicised plan to invest in the mainland needs to be considered in the context of domestic politics.

Mr Wang said he was being forced to make the choice because of the business environment on the island.

If things improved, he would not move his plant to the mainland, he said.

Formosa Plastics' plan to build a new naphtha plants in Taiwan has been delayed for several years due to the opposition of environmental protection groups and official red tape.

The mainland investment plan may just be Mr Wang's last attempt to force the authorities to approve the plant.

Tycoon Discusses Investment

OW0102040390 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jan 90

[From the "News and Commentary" program]

[Text] According to CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO correspondent (Tu Nien-chung)'s 29 January dispatch dated New York, Wang Yung-ching, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Formosa Plastics Corporation, whose recent business trip to the mainland caused a stir at home and abroad, disclosed for the first time on Chinese New Year's Day some details of his talks with Chinese Communist officials.

Wang Yung-ching indicated that Chinese Communist officials had agreed to provide some loans in jenminpi [renminbi] needed by the Formosa Plastics Corporation to build factories on the mainland. The total amount of the loans accounts for one-third of the corporation's total investment on the mainland.

On questions of investment and taxes, Wang Yung-ching pointed out: The Chinese Communist side will treat

factories of the Formosa Plastics Corporation the same way it does the factories set up by Hong Kong businessmen. The tax rate for chemical factories is 30 percent, and that for processing factories is 35 percent. In addition, the favorable terms are that those factories will be totally exempt from taxation for the first 2 years and that the tax rate for the 3 years following that will be half the regular rate. Those factories will pay taxes according to the regular rates 5 years after their establishment.

The Chinese Communist side also promised to consider approval of Wang Yung-ching's request for setting up a bank in a zone with special economic ties with Taiwan. As far as the Chinese Communists' current measures for encouragement of foreign investment are concerned, this is unprecedented.

Wang Yung-ching held: The Chinese Communists regret the 4 June incident, and they hope that countries of the world will do business with them.

This is why Wang Yung-ching believes that now is a good time to invest in China. He thinks the Chinese Communists will make more concessions as long as they regret the incident.

Wang Yung-ching indicated that Chinese Communist officials at the provincial level with whom he spoke were generally pretty good. He also indicated that investing in the mainland does not mean that there is no risk involved. However, since officials on the mainland generally admit that the current system is wrong, developing a special economic zone will enable them to further understand that the operation and management of a free economy are actually more effective.

Hong Kong

Dunn Returns From London, Holds Briefing

HK0202021790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 2 Feb 90 p 5

[Text] Senior Executive Councillor, Dame Lydia Dunn, said last night that British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, should be fully aware of Hong Kong's quest for political reform following her trip to London.

She was speaking at Kai Tak airport on her return from Britain, where she met Mrs Thatcher, and North America, where she briefed journalists, politicians and community leaders of Hong Kong's latest developments.

Dame Lydia said the purpose of the London trip was to explain to Mrs Thatcher the consensus on democratisation reached by legislators, which she believed had widespread support in Hong Kong.

"The Prime Minister is, of course, deeply interested and she is still considering the issue," Dame Lydia said.

"From her point of view, she is very conscious of the need to respond to the legitimate aspirations of Hong Kong on the one hand, and on the other hand, she needs to consider the longer term implication, in particular, the continuity between political systems before and after 1997."

Asked about her reported use of the word "paranoid" in Canada to describe China's attitude towards Hong Kong, Dame Lydia said: "I'm afraid this was taken out of context.

"My general point is that I believe at the moment there are some tensions between China and Britain, and China and Hong Kong.

"I am optimistic that we can work out a working relationship with China.

"Although there were many setbacks for Hong Kong in the past, we were always able to overcome them.

"I believe we can do the same again.

"This is the theme of my message overseas."

On her trip to North America, Dame Lydia said it was encouraging and useful.

She said many people around the world were deeply interested in Hong Kong and had great respect for what the territory's people were trying to do.

"This trip was useful in exchanging information, particularly giving information, to people about Hong Kong."

Meanwhile, the Regional Secretary for Hong Kong and Kowloon, Mr David Lan, said in Paris that Hong Kong would continue to contribute towards the further development of the Asian Pacific region.

Addressing an educational institute in the French capital, Mr Lan said the territory, with its infrastructure, communications, financial and commercial expertise and location had played an active part in the region's development.

Apart from contributions to the region, Hong Kong would remain "the most convenient gateway" to the Chinese capital, he said.

"It is hard to see how Hong Kong's financial, infrastructural and legal services can be surpassed by those offered by other cities in the region in helping to meet China's development needs," he said.

Mr Lan pointed out that in so far as economic development was concerned, Hong Kong had always maintained a close working relationship with the mainland, especially with Guangdong Province.

"Hong Kong is now China's largest trading partner. Hong Kong investments account for around 70 percent of utilised foreign investment in China."

Referring to the latest developments in Hong Kong, Mr Lan stressed that the territory continued to show its "resilience, adaptability and resourcefulness".

'Final Effort' Made for Basic Law Consensus

HK0202022190 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 2 Feb 90 p 4

[By Ma Miu-wah and Ngo Tak-wing]

[Text] Hong Kong's Basic Law drafters are making a final effort to reach a consensus on the post-1997 political system before they meet their mainland counterparts.

The Basic Law Drafting Committee (BLDC)'s final plenary session begins on February 10.

If the 18 local drafters could agree on a block vote against the 33-strong Beijing team they would hold right of veto over proposals.

A third of the drafters could vote down any proposal raised by their mainland counterparts.

But it is very unlikely that all Hong Kong's drafters will agree on any single issue.

Among the 18 there are a considerable number of drafters who are widely known for either supporting or toeing the official line on basic Law issues.

At least two drafters, Miss Liu Yiu-chu and Miss Maria Tam Wai-chu, have called for meetings of the drafters today and tomorrow in a final attempt to find agreement on at least one issue.

The most likely focus for agreement is the separate voting mechanism.

Today's meeting is an open forum examining the mechanism.

Invited groups include: all local drafters, the liberals, the moderates, the Group of 89 businessmen and professionals, and the New Hong Kong Alliance.

But some drafters believe agreement is unlikely to be reached on the composition and the democratisation of the legislature.

Two local drafters, Dr Raymond Wu Wai-yung and entrepreneur Mr Wong Po-yan, welcomed the move to work out a local consensus.

Dr Wu said it was unlikely, however, that local drafters would go beyond China's bottom lines.

He said going against China was like "bean curd smashing on stones" and was doomed to failure.

According to Dr Wu, the mainland drafters had time and again rejected the 4-4-2 model, which proposed 40 percent direct elections in 1997 and 50 percent in 2003.

Local drafter Mr Wong said: "The move is desirable because it is more likely that the consensus would be accepted by China."

But he cast doubt on whether the 18 locals would see eye to eye on the controversial issues.

Mr Wong agreed that while local drafters were more likely to agree on working against the separate voting mechanism, they have different views on the composition and pace of reform of the legislature.

During the BLDC political sub-group meeting last month, all six locals went against the mainlanders' proposal on the legislature composition.

However, in pairs they have tabled three alternative models, which were criticised as even more conservative than the mainlanders' model.

Meanwhile, several Regional Council members are arranging meetings with the Hong Kong drafters to lobby them to vote against the separate voting mechanism in the coming BLDC plenary session.

Vice-chairman of the Regional Council, Mr Chan Wai-yip, said they had already met Mr Sanford Yung, Dr Rayson Huang and Miss Liu Yiu-chu.

Three other local drafters, Mr Tam Yiu-chung, Dr Ma Lin and Mr Simon Li have agreed to meet the councillors.

He said the Regional Councillors would try to convince the local drafters to vote against the separate voting mechanism put forward by mainland drafters during the last Basic Law political sub-group session.

He said the councillors would concentrate their lobbying effort on the separate voting mechanism because they

believed that it would be difficult for the drafters to reach a consensus on the pace of political development.

The Executive Committee of the Basic Law Consultative Committee will also hold a meeting next Tuesday to discuss the future of the political blueprint.

It is understood that members of the Group of 89, including Dr Philip Kwok and Miss Veronica Wu, will push for a rejection of the separate voting mechanism during the executive committee meeting.

It is understood Legislative Councillors who were returned from industrial and commercial functional constituencies—including Mr Jimmy McGregor, Mr Stephen Cheong and Mr Ngai Shiu-kit—have agreed to sign the statement.

Joint Mining Venture Planned With Vietnam

HK0202015590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STADARD in English 2 Feb 90 p 5

[By Phil Macdonald]

[Text] A Hong Kong-based mining company will boost investment in Vietnam when it gets rights to begin mining minerals used in Boeing aircraft engines.

Crusader Investments Ltd is ready to pour millions of dollars into a joint venture beach sand mining operation with the Vietnamese government, according to the company's acting chairman, Ian MacNee.

It will be the first Hong Kong company to involve itself in mining in Vietnam.

"Our investment will substantially increase the amount of investment by Hong Kong companies in Vietnam," Mr MacNee said yesterday.

The company expected to sign final agreements with Vietnam within the next few days and was waiting for final signatures before it released site details and the actual costs involved.

Currently there are 19 companies operating joint ventures with a total investment of US\$21.3 million (HK\$166.14 million) with the Vietnamese.

Mr MacNee said Crusader was to acquire rights to mining mineral beach sands which contained ilmenite, zircon and rutile.

"The potential for such mining is tremendous. At present, the mining of these minerals is carried out on a minimal basis by local people.

"And the deposits of these minerals in Vietnam are extensive."

Both rutile and ilmenite are major sources of titanium, which is used in the construction of jet engines for Boeing 747s and other aircraft.

Rutile is also used to make steel and copper alloys and glassware.

Zircon is used as a structural material for nuclear reactors.

Mr MacNee said it was likely the company would negotiate to acquire more mining leases at later dates.

Demand for titanium bearing minerals was high and so were their prices, he said.

"We will be setting up an office down there and have plans to proceed further," he said.

Although the territory has the largest number of companies with investments in Vietnam, other countries, including France, India, Russia, Britain and Holland, have much heavier investments.

Crusader is mainly involved in gold mining in Brazil and Bolivia. In 1989 it recorded a first half loss of \$18.2 million, a drop from a \$900,000 profit during the corresponding period in 1988.

But the company said that some of its gold mining operations were set to come on line in 1990.

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